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ABSTRACT

The model described offers information about displaced homemakers that, while specific to Arizona, can provide a guide to persons in any state responsible for program planning. The report presents results of an Arizona Department of Education study which was conducted to: (1) identify the "displaced homemaker;" (2) define the need for services; (3) examine the divorce rate in the state and its impact on families; and (4) make recommendations for program planning. These recommendations are addressed to specific areas of need such as direct services to the displaced homemaker, statewide training of human services personnel, different approaches to meet the needs of different populations, and public and professional information. Also included is a reprint of the amendment to the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act which specifically deals with displaced homemakers. (BN)

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Arizona In Search of the Displaced Homemaker

CG 013 297

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Arizona:

In Search of the Displaced Homemaker

by

Doris Woods, M.A.

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-Doris Woods, 1978
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INTRODUCTION

Displaced Homemakers have been termed a legion of "statistically invisible" persons who live among us, and suffer hardships as a consequence of not being recognized as a group--people who have common characteristics which are definable. The notion of "statistical invisibility" points to their uniqueness, in comparison to most of us. They somehow fail to fall into any category presently available in Arizona, which would count them as persons with special problems. They do not appear as a part of the vast array of data that is computerized yearly by governmental institutions. Simply stated, this means that when we look at available information for the purpose of planning service delivery systems to our citizens, they do not exist!

The term, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER, was coined nationally to give these individuals an identity as a group with common characteristics so that they can be counted with the view to providing services that will be responsive to their special needs.

But who are the "Displaced Homemakers"? While there are some men who would fall into this category, the vast majority are women. In her testimony before the United States Senate Human Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty, and Migratory Labor, Laurie Shields, National Co-ordinator for the Alliance for Displaced Homemakers describes them as, ". . . women (persons) in their middle years, who, having fulfilled their role as homemakers find themselves 'displaced' from that role through the death or divorce of their spouses, or through separation or other misfortunes, lose the sole source of income on which they have been dependent."

This definition, in itself, would not be enough, ordinarily, to stir us into action since, most of us assume that with the burgeoning numbers of services available to our citizens, all a person in dire straights need do is ask, and assistance will be forthcoming. It seems incomprehensible—a tempest in a teapot—doesn't it! And with this thought as a security base in their own lives, coupled with the American "pioneering-spirit-self-help-raise-self-by-bootstraps" tradition, people frequently react with amusement, irritation, and even anger, when attention is called to the displaced homemaker's plight.

What of these many services which, we assume, are available to all of us? Many of us are comforted with the thought that, should we lose our jobs, we can be sustained financially through unemployment insurance. What if we did not have that to fall back on? The displaced homemaker has been engaged in unpaid (and uninsured) labor in the home. While such a person may have, at some time in their lives, engaged in paid employment, they have no recent work history. Many of us are aware of the value of our skills in the marketplace and, should the worst happen—we lose our jobs—we assume that with our saleable skills, we will be reemployed shortly. The displaced homemaker is frequently disillusioned to learn that the skills that were so important in the family rarely have a dollar-value in the business world; that the training and employment from her youth cannot compete with the recent, paid employment experience of the insured unemployed; and that people are dubious about the potential performance on-the-job, of older persons. She/he learns that optimism for the future is still a value that is attached to youth.

What of other sources of economic assistance? Divorced persons are not eligible to receive Social Security payments linked to former spouse's existence, regardless of length of marriage. Widows are subject to severe age limitations in social security payments which often leave them without that source of assistance for many years. Widows with dependent children are eligible for AFDC assistance until the children remaining in the home are eighteen years of age. At that time, that source of support stops. Divorced persons may be awarded alimony or child support but in recent years, research has indicated that in the largest proportion of cases, this form of support is not ultimately received.

To add to the hidden insecurities behind the "comforting thoughts" which ordinarily sustain us all, inflation erodes the purchasing power of all of us, and those particularly susceptible are persons on small or fixed incomes. What of the security provided by life insurance and savings which might give widows some relief? The years in which those plans were created have failed to account for the dramatic alteration of spending power of the dollar.

The displaced homemaker, frequently without self-generated means of support, thus endeavors to negotiate conditions of ordinary living as a widow, as a divorced person, etc., rapidly using up what remains of the resources once taken for granted, failing to qualify for assistance programs, failing to find work, and gradually (or more abruptly) joins (and swells) the ranks of the poor.

THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER: A DEFINITION FOR ARIZONA

There appears to be no universally accepted definition of the dis-

placed homemaker in the states which have enacted or which are in the process of enacting DH legislation. There are, however, common threads of agreement which incorporate Ms. Shields' definition and account for the factors discussed in our introductory statement. In H.R. 10270, introduced before the 95th Congress on December 7, 1977, the displaced homemaker is defined as follows:

> ". . . an individual who- (a) is forty years of age or older; (b) has worked in the home for a substantial number of years providing unpaid household services for family members; (c) has had, or would have, difficulty in securing employment; (d) is unemployed or underemployed; and (e) has been dependent on the income of another family member, but is no longer supported by that income, or is receiving spousal support but is within two years of losing that support, or has been supported by Government assistance as the parent of minor children but has lost or is within two years of losing that assistance." (Appendix A)

Definitions in the states of Colorado and Nebraska stay close to Ms. Shields' definition without specifying age or age range. In Nebraska, however, a report prepared for the Nebraska Commission on the Status of Women[1] bases its data on women between the ages of thirty-five to sixty-four. A New Mexico act appropriated funds to their Commission on the Status of Women to study displaced homemakers and that report subsequently recommended that, "Any criteria for displaced homemakers which is . . . narrowly drawn (e.g. ages 45-60, widows, and divorcees) will eliminate many persons whose needs are not adequately met under existing social service programs."[2] In Arizona, S.B. 1417, introduced on February 9, 1978 by Senators Dye, Weeks, Alston, and Getzwiller, follows the broad philosophy of Colorado, New Mexico and

Nebraska by defining the displaced homemaker as "...a person over the age of thirty who meets all of the following qualifications:

1. Has worked without pay as a homemaker for his or her family full- or part-time.
2. Is not gainfully employed full-time.
3. Has had, or would have difficulty in finding employment.
4. Has depended on the income of a family member and has lost that income or has depended on government assistance as the parent of dependent children but who is no longer eligible for such assistance." (see Appendix B)

DEFINITION AND THE NEED FOR SERVICES

While both the proposed national legislation and that proposed for Arizona suggest lower age limits (and are discrepant by ten years in that respect), neither suggests an upper age limit. We observe that the Arizona definition is responsive to data available on marriage, divorce, death of spouse, and family life-cycle statistics (which will be discussed further on in this paper), by considering the potential for displacement which exists within our state, and by providing an impetus for prevention of crises as well as early intervention. However, among the various states which are currently arguing the merits of displaced homemaker legislation on the national and local levels, there appears to be some disagreement as to one aspect of definition--that of age--which clouds the merit of an otherwise sound notion. That is the notion of a rather large group of persons who, "in their middle years", are either threatened by, or, are currently in poverty, due to a change in their status in the family. They are people who, in an economically unsound position, have a need to generate income from employment and who have no readily marketable skills, no recent paid

work experience, and a subjective feeling that they are "over-the-hill" and in an otherwise humiliating position.

The confusion as to definitive lower age limits has generated warm arguments regarding the feasibility of including women in their thirties. Discussion has included the following:

1. It is argued that women in their thirties who are divorced or widowed need very much the same kinds of assistance as have been proposed in the displaced homemaker concept.
2. It is argued that existing programs are more accessible to the younger women—those in their thirties, and that many are eligible for other services which would not be readily available to the displaced homemaker defined as a person 40 and older.
3. It is argued that there is more possibility of program and service overlap. Persons in the 30 to 39 year old range who could be served by existing agencies or programs might crowd out the applicant for displaced homemaker services who is 40 and older and who is ineligible for other assistance.
4. It is argued that extending the age range downward obscures the definition of the Displaced Homemaker as a distinct group of persons with special needs and requiring special services.
5. It is argued that persons in their thirties are more "employable" in the marketplace, face less possibility of job discrimination because of age, and are more likely to have skills and more recent work experience.

A Working Definition

For the purpose of this paper, and to provide wherever possible,

a glimpse into the future, we will attempt to provide information on the group designated by national proposed legislation: 40 and older. We will also include data on persons 30 and older, in accord with the current Arizona S.B. 1417 (Appendix B). Reccomendations will be made which consider both alternatives.

ESTIMATING THE NEED FOR SERVICES

In Arizona, S.B. 1417, in progress in 1978, proposes the establishment of pilot multipurpose service programs for displaced homemakers in any county having a population greater than 200,000. Funds allocated for that purpose are $150,000, with the Department of Economic Security as the suggested administrating agency. While no statement is made mandating a specific number of centers, the population criterion sets a limit on the potential number of pilot centers at two, in Maricopa and Pima counties, the areas of greatest population concentration in the state. Table 1 lists the most recently available population estimates of Arizona counties by descending order of population concentration.

It can be seen that the combined populations of Maricopa and Pima counties is 1,697,100 or 74.8% of the total Arizona population. Approximately 572,900 or 25.2% of the population is contained within the remaining twelve counties. Thus, the total estimated population of Arizona as of July, 1976, is 2,270,000.

ARIZONA'S POPULATION BY SEX IN ALL AGE GROUPS (under 1 to 65+)

Of the total estimated population of Arizona, 1,117,300 or 49%, are male. The remaining 1.152,700 or 51%, are female. Table 2 distri-

butes the Arizona population by county and sex in descending order of concentration.

Table 3 describes the percent of females exceeding the male population. It can be seen that while there are 1.6% more women in the over-all Arizona population, the various counties reflect different relationships.

Since the vast majority of displaced homemakers are women, let's now look at the female population of the state and how it is distributed. This has been arranged in five year age intervals beginning at age twenty and extending through age 65 and over. This wide range was selected in order to include on the charts, for the purpose of future study and projection of displaced homemaker statistics, those women who, in 1976, were at the national average-age-at-marriage and who will be entering the age range of the potentially displaced within the next 1-20 years. Recall however, that the primary subjects of our study are women who are currently in the age ranges 30 to 39 and 40 to 65 or over, and who, by our definition, are potentially displaced homemakers within the Arizona population. The age range 20-30 will be deleted in estimates of currently displaced homemakers.

We have not included a population growth factor to update this to 1978 and future estimates would have to account for an annual rate of change. The average annual rate of change for the total resident population of Arizona in the years 1970 - 1976 was 3.9%.[3] The estimates for 1978 will be discussed further on in this paper.

Tables 4 through 18 examine the female population in Arizona and counties and provide summary information on the age ranges we are study-

ing.[4] It can be seen, for example, that in Arizona as a whole, there are 135,720 women in the age range 30 to 39; there are 411,565 in the range 40 to 65+; and a combined total of 547,285. This represents 24.1% of the total of males and females of every age, within the state and 47.2% of the total female population. The distributions are additionally expressed as percentages of total males and females in each county and as percent of total females in each county.

The proportion of women in the counties, in the age range thirty to sixty-five+, expressed as a percentage of the state population of females in that age range, and as a percentage of the total female population, can be found in Table 19.

The female population in the age range of study, is concentrated in Maricopa (57.2%) and Pima (20.13%); a total of 77.33%. The remaining 22.67% is distributed in the other twelve counties. However, when examining the individual counties, this special population represents 57.6% of the total female population of Yavapai county, to a low of 29.98% in Apache county. The other counties fall within a range of 36 to 50%. These varying proportions point to the future concerns of the individual counties.

As we examine these figures, we are aware that they contain that proportion of women, selected at this point in our study by age criteria alone, who may be either the currently displaced homemakers or who are the potentially displaced in the years to come. In the population, we have single women, and that population, termed "ever-married women", which includes those divorced, separated, widowed, and currently married.

In order to understand the significance of the concept "displaced

homemaker" within each of these categories, it would be helpful to look at what we currently know about the life cycle of women and the family life cycle; what we know about divorce, widowhood, etc; and what we know about the employment patterns and status of women.

A FEMALE ODYSSEY: THE LIFE CYCLES OF WOMEN

Being a woman has its own dangers and challenges in today's world. They have come, quite unexpectedly and quietly, with changing social and economic conditions in American society. The geographic mobility of the American family has severed the potential for relationships with extended family and community which, in the past, served to ameliorate the effects of widowhood. Additionally, where divorce was once considered an unusual occurrence, it is now more-than-commonplace. While the rate of divorce has increased to staggering proportions in comparison with the "more traditional" years, there is little or no established community support to assist divorced persons in making the human connections in the community that were available when the population was less mobile. This is equally true for men as it is for women. But even more disastrous than social isolation, once family is gone, is the economic instability faced by the woman who has assumed the traditional marital role. For while her male counterpart is, like herself, frequently alienated from "married society", he is likely to have the continuity of his vocational role for both psychological and financial support; she usually has neither.

Persons leaving the marital relationship through death of spouse or divorce may suddenly find that social relationships with married

friends deteriorate; they no longer quite fit with married society. And the longer marriage has been a focal point in their lives, the more difficult it is to reach out for a new social network, even assuming one were available to them. Needless to say, women and men in their 40's and older, who have been married for many years, have the most difficulty. Women who have been married for many years and who have not been employed outside the home, have the greatest difficulty of all.

Figures 1-3, The Life Cycles of Women, depict the movement of any woman through various choice points oriented toward marriage, vocational development, and children. It can be seen in Figure 1 that the person who chooses not to marry, and pursues a full-time career, remains in a self-maintaining economic cycle. She relies on her own income for her established life-style and, barring accident or illness, is in a strong life position.

Having remained single and working, if she then decides to marry, and continues to be employed outside the home in a full-time career, she remains within a similar cycle, described in Figure 2. These cycles, "A" and "A_1", we shall call the "Marriage-Independent" cycles; they include working wives and single working women. These persons are in the strongest position to deal with issues of aloneness and financial independence and additionally are in the strongest position for actively choosing or rejecting the marriage alternative. Should divorce or death of spouse enter the picture, the "marriage-independent" woman is still in a good position to meet her financial needs, although the household would be supported by one income only, as it was before marriage.

FIGURE 1:

CYCLE A: MARRIAGE INDEPENDENCE

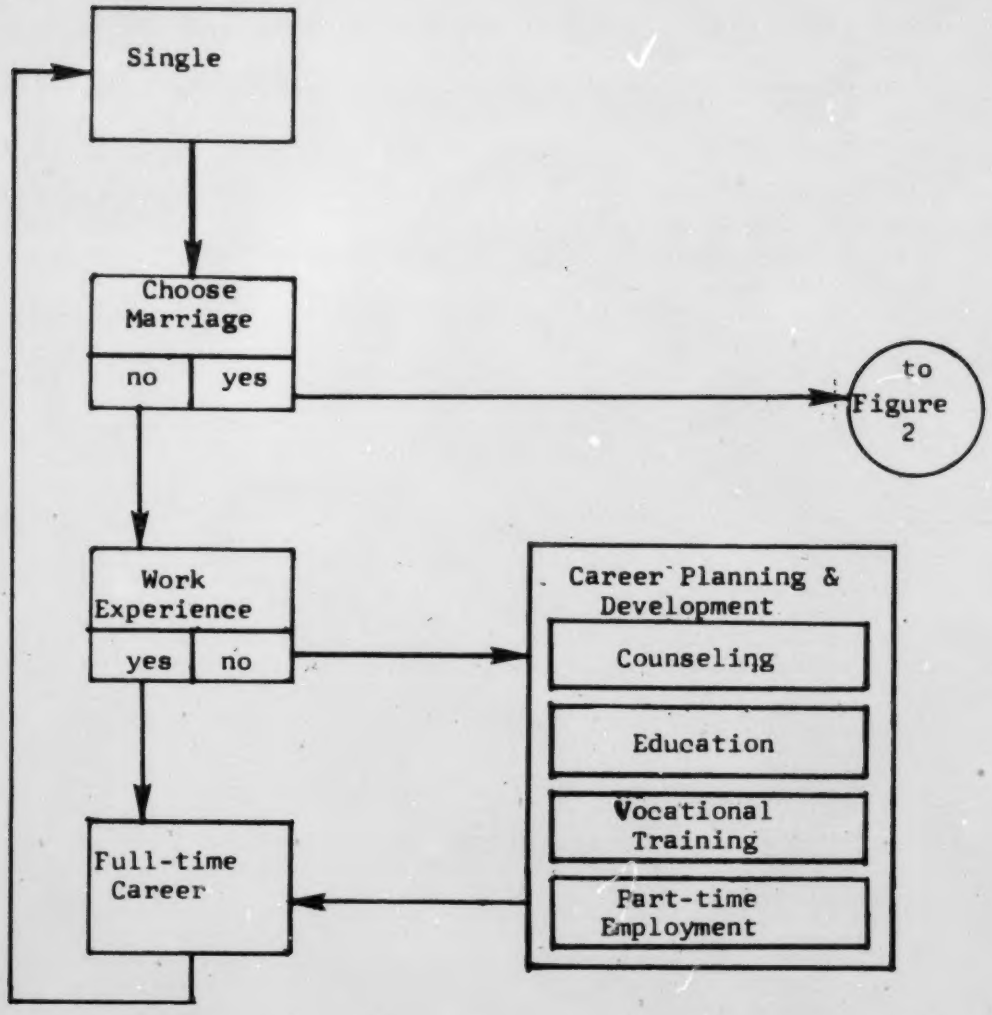


FIGURE 2:

CYCLE A_1: MARRIAGE INDEPENDENCE

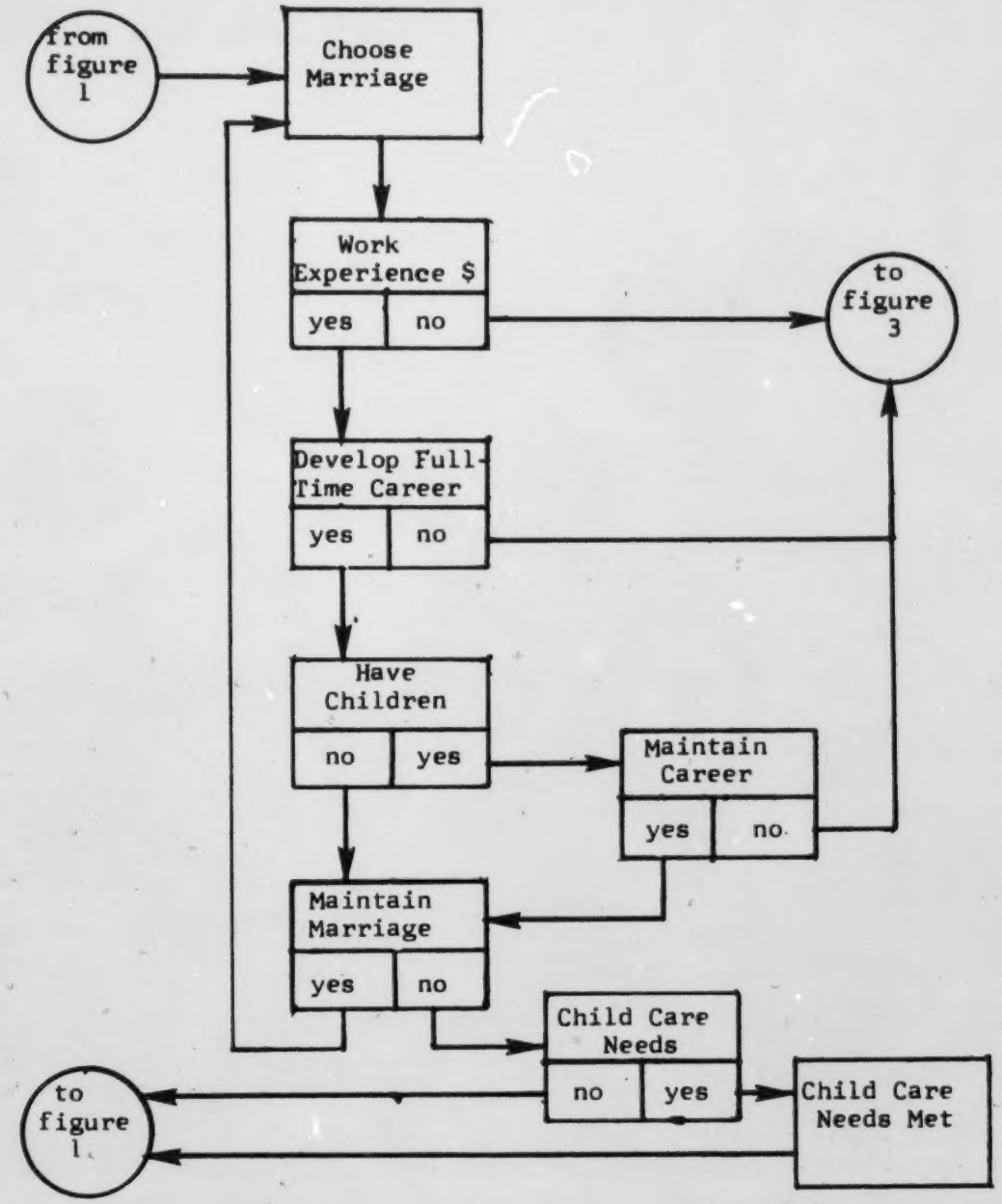


FIGURE 3:

CYCLE B: MARRIAGE DEPENDENCE

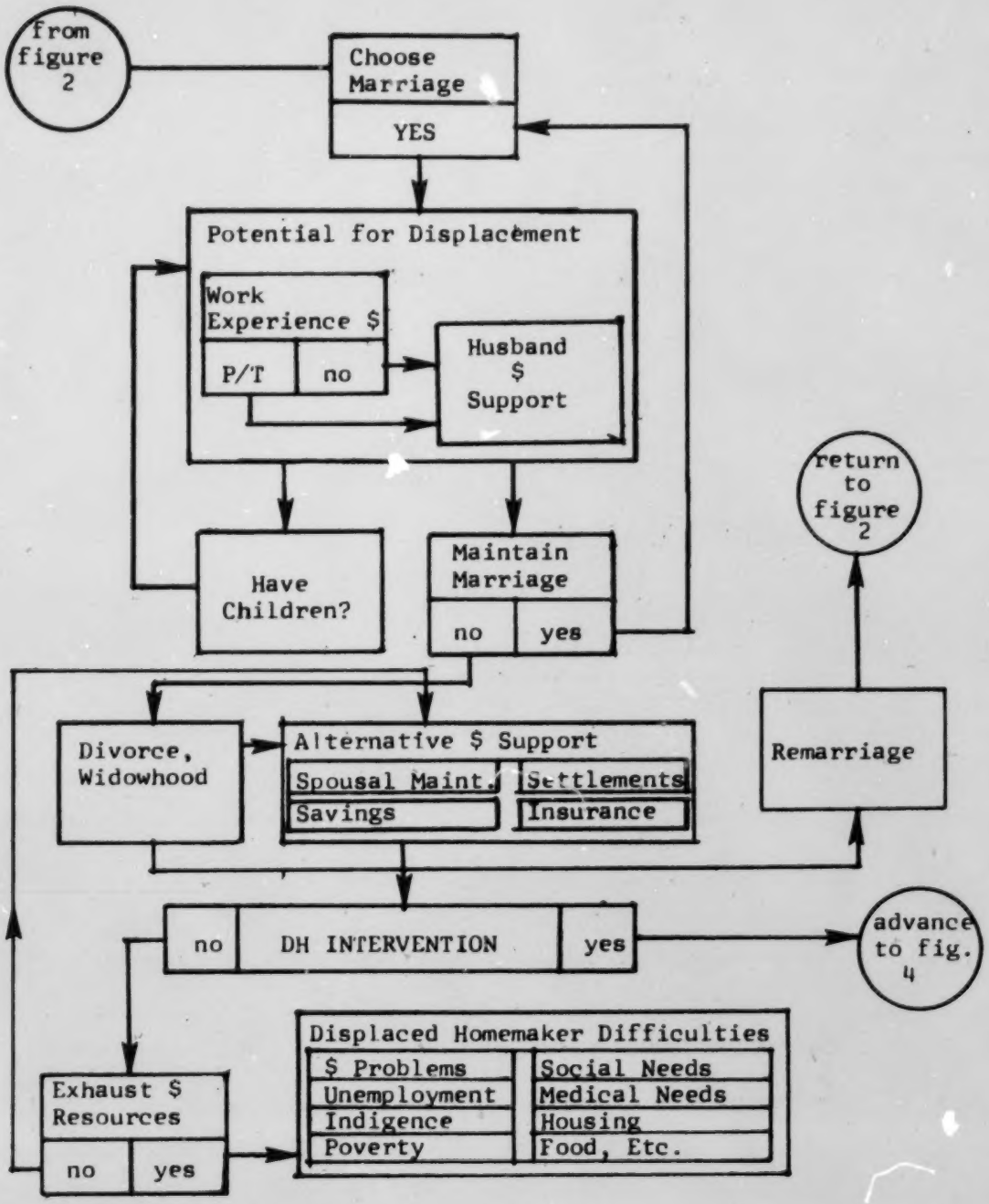
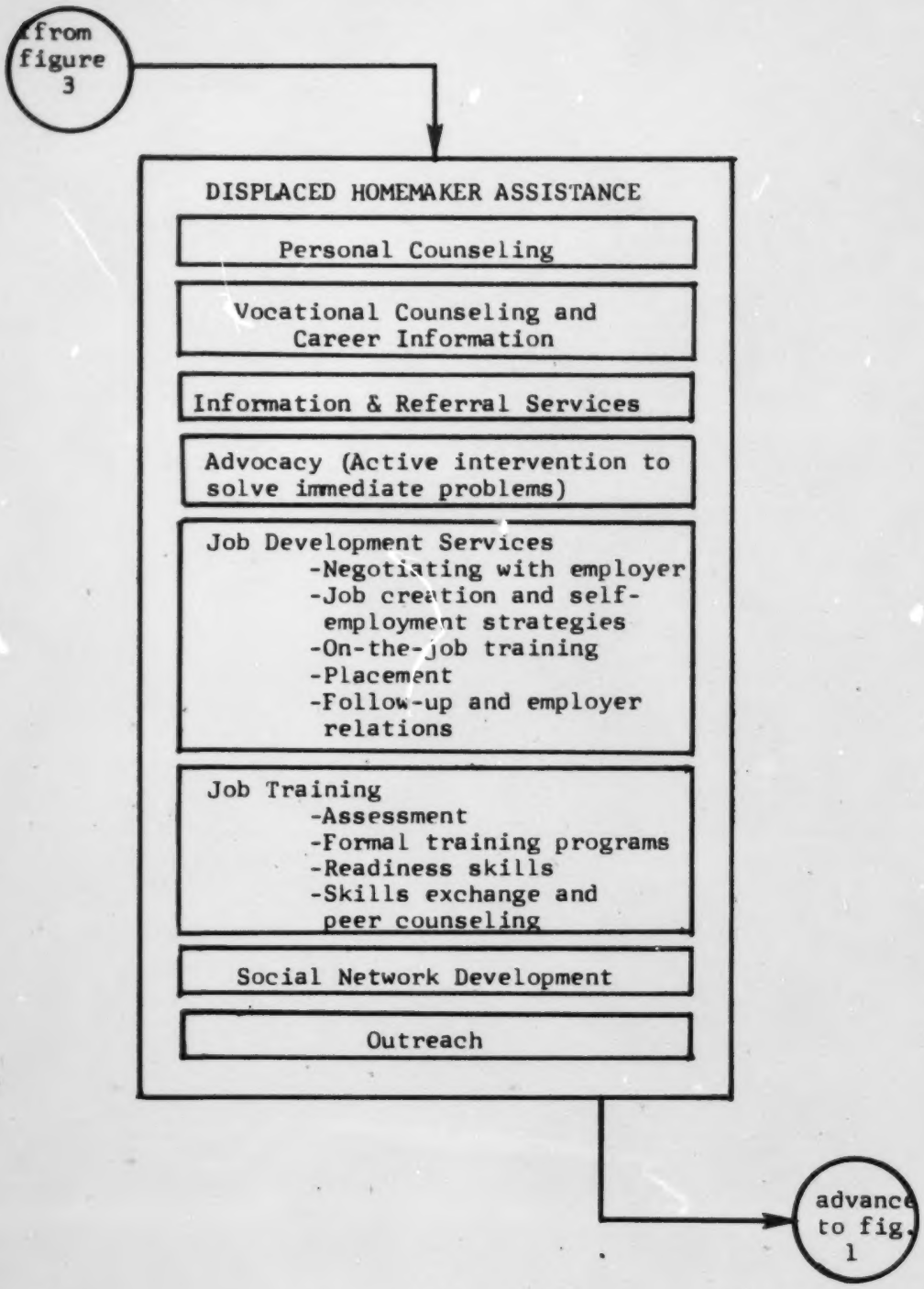


FIGURE 4:

COMPONENTS OF INTERVENTION



Starting again with the single woman, if she decides to marry and subsequently does not choose to be employed outside the home, she moves to Cycle B (Figure 3) and "Husband $ Support"; total reliance on the spouse's earning power to meet financial needs. This is the "Marriage-Dependent" cycle. Clearly, this person is in the weakest position for actively choosing or rejecting the marriage alternative, since she has no means of support of her own. We have, therefore, in the return loop, bypassed "Choose Marriage", since economically speaking, there is no choice. In the event of divorce or death of spouse, this person must remarry, rely on spousal support (less and less likely these days and inconsistent even when awarded), savings or pension, or join the ranks of the poor. She is unlikely to be employed, especially if she is 40 or older, and without recent paid employment experience.

If a single person decides to marry and subsequently elects part-time employment which serves only as a supplement to her spouse's income (such that part-time wages could not reasonably be expected to support her if she were single), then an interruption in cycle "B" through divorce or widowhood, again, places her in a poor economic position for meeting her needs. She is still "Marriage-Dependent" unless she can turn her part-time employment into a full-time career, thus moving back into cycle "A".

When children enter the picture, this serves only to worsen the position of the Marriage-Dependent person. In fact, the presence of children can as well be an economic threat to the Marriage-Independent wife, in the event of divorce or death of spouse. If the children have left the nest and are no longer in need of financial maintenance and

care, then she remains within cycle "A". If the children have not left the nest and rely on the family unit for support and care, then, our "career" wife must assume the financial responsibility that was once shared. In the case of young children, this may mean footing the bill for child care, and the responsibility for parenting as a single person.

For the Marriage-Dependent person, this portends disaster. If the nest is empty, and she is a woman in her middle years (usually past 40) then she is without recent paid work experience and stripped of her previous role. She first loses children, then spouse, and she is without social network or institutions to provide psychological and financial support. If she married late and still had children in the home, she may receive some minimal financial assistance until they are 18, but not enough to maintain the family, and even that disappearing on the day of the last child's eighteenth birthday.

Figure 4 provides an alternative to the "displaced homemaker" outcome described in Cycle B. It can be seen that with intervention, those marriage-dependent persons who have inadequate or dwindling financial resources can be assisted in moving to self-support, Cycle A.

But merely examining the life cycles of women, in terms of choices and potential outcomes, doesn't give a clear idea of the risk factors involved in these choices, nor does it have a predictive value in assessing the displaced homemaker population. Even though our representation of these life cycles is completely accurate, why should the potential results be so unfavorable? We have already mentioned some factors. Let us now look at life expectancy and the family life cycle.

MARRIAGE AND MORTALITY

While at one time it was shocking to note that the average life expectancy of women exceeds that of men, we have all learned to accept that information and perhaps to muse about what might be causing the difference. There is a vague undercurrent that this might have some implications for marriage, but few individuals have in fact considered carefully what they might be.

In Table 20, "Expected Remaining Life for Males and Females Surviving to Given Age Intervals" we look at the difference in life expectancy at comparable age intervals. The range is from 7.3 years (age 20 - 25) to 3.5 years (age 70 - 75). The average across all age groups is 5.87 years. The table actually is examining the life expectancy of those individuals who, having survived to a given interval, can be expected to live longer.

Table 21 is the result of experimenting with these data by introducing the supposition that traditionally, in marriage, the male is older than the female. We have, therefore, constructed our table of comparison with the male paired with female in next lower age interval. (Assuming that there is an average of 5 years difference in age.) When we now examine the difference between pairs of males and females, and consider the age range 30 - 70, we find a difference range of 11.4 years (M35 - 40, F30 - 35) to 8.1 years (M65 - 70, F60 - 65). Now, the average difference in life expectancy becomes 10.07 years as compared to a difference of 5.58 for males and females of the same age. Almost twice as great!

When we examine the mortality rate in each of these traditional pairings of male older than female, we find that the proportion of males dying in the pairing interval (M35 - 40, F30 - 35) is 2.79 times as great as females. For M40 - 45, F35 - 40 the proportion is 2.84 to 1; M45- 50, F40 - 45 = 2.79; M50 - 55, F45 - 50 = 2.81; M55 - 50, F50 - 55 = 2.9; M60 - 65, F55 - 60 = 2.95; and M65 - 70, F60 - 65 = 2.8. The average for the seven interval pairs examined is 2.82 to 1. It seems safe to assume that in these pairing intervals, the higher risk of being the surviving spouse lies with the female.

The Life Cycle of the Family

In a recent paper, Paul C. Glick discusses the cycle of changes within the lifespan of families, examining data on women born in the last eight decades, and includes women born in the 1880's to those born in the 1950's.[5] He finds that the median age of women at first marriage for the 80 year period was 20.9 years. The lowest level was 20.0 for women who married in the 1950's, while the highest was 21.4 years for women who married in the first decade of this century and those marrying in the thirties depression. This begins the family life cycle with the next significant event being the birth of the first child.

The median age of mothers at the birth of their first child has ranged between 21.5 and 23.5 years; an average of 1.7 years older than the median age at first marriage. For a woman marrying in the 1950's, at age 20.0, her first child would have reached 18 when she was 39.7 years old, in the late 60's through 1970's.

The median age of mothers at the birth of their last child has

ranged from 32.9 years to 29.6 years, with an average childbearing span of eight or nine years from the median age at birth of first child. This has been a declining span with the advent of smaller families. The last child of the woman who married in the 1950's would probably turn 18 when the mother was from 40.7 to 48.7 years old, roughly speaking, in 1970's through 1980's. This is the time when the Marriage-Dependent older woman is most economically vulnerable should divorce or death of spouse occur. For those women who married in the 1960's, we can expect the same problems to emerge within the next ten years.

We would expect this difficulty to arise even more frequently than in the present group, since this will be the arrival at a critical age range of those persons who were products of the post-war baby boom. Those who married in the 1950's and earlier, then, are the women whose children are, for the most part, grown and who may have the most difficult time finding employment should the need arise. Those who still have dependent children are faced with the vicissitudes of being head of the household.

For those who have survived and remained married, the empty-nest syndrome begins at the marriage of the last child. The median age of mothers at the marriage of their last child has ranged between 52.3 years and 55.4 years — an average of 22 years after the birth of the last child. At this time, the household is again reduced to the man and woman who began the family. A man and woman who married in 1945 might have been expected to reach the stage of the empty nest around 1976.

Death of husband is the typical ending of the empty nest syndrome,

since, as we have already discussed, he not only is subject to higher mortality rates generally, but is most frequently older than his wife. (Table 21) Table 22 examines the relationship between the marriage of the last child and the death of the spouse.

It can be seen that in 1900, the difference between the spouse's age at marriage of the last child and the subsequent death of spouse was a median interval of 1.6 years. With the shrinking size of the family (and thus, shorter years of child-bearing) and modern medical techniques for the treatment of disease and prolongation of life, this relationship has changed. For those who married in the 1940's, a median interval between the departure of the last child and death of spouse has expanded to 11.2 years. This means that, for that population, roughly 50% of spouses can be expected to die before the conclusion of the interval. For those married in the 1950's the median is 11.5. The data seem to suggest that in 50% of the marriages which survive the last child's departure from the nest, one spouse will die (most frequently the man) within 11.5 years.

It can also be seen from Table 22 that while the death of spouse appears to occur after a longer interval than was the case in the 1900's, this is a mixed blessing. For while the couple may enjoy life together for a longer period of time, the surviving spouse, usually female, is older at widowhood than was the case in the 1900's.

She is less likely to have the extended family and community support systems that were available to her in the 1900's. She is less likely to be assimilated easily into the labor force.

In Table 23 we examine the mortality of Arizona citizens by age,

sex, and cause of death. It can be seen that in all age ranges presented, the mortality of males exceeds that of females. In age range 25 - 44 the proportion of males dying is almost twice that of females. In age range 45 - 64, the proportion is approximately 5 to 3. In the range 65 - 74 again, almost 2 to 1, while mortality in those males and females surviving to age of 75+ was about equal.

An examination of the causes of death listed in Table 23 will reveal to the reader a number of other dramatic differences.

THE MORTALITY OF MARRIAGE: DIVORCE IN ARIZONA AND THE UNITED STATES

In 1977, the rate of marriage per 1,000 estimated midyear population was 11.7. The rate of divorce or dissolution was 7.1 per 1,000. These rates varied considerably by county, as can be seen in Table 24.

In 1976 the rate of marriage in Arizona was 11.7 per 1,000 in comparison to the national rate of 9.9 per 1,000 while the rate of dissolution for the same year was 8.5 per 1,000 compared to the national rate of 5.0 per 1,000. Tables 25 - 28 are a comparison of the above information for the years 1950 through 1977, for the United States, Arizona, and counties. In Maricopa County, if we examine this more closely, for every 100 marriages there were 67.2 divorces in 1977. In Pima County for every 100 marriages performed, there were 63.5 divorces. The overall picture of divorce for Arizona was 61.5 per 100, with the total number of divorces being 16,578 and the total number of marriages being 26,955.

We have no information as to the distribution of divorce by age range. We can, however, safely acknowledge that divorce is a problem

in Arizona, where it has historically exceeded our national rate. And where divorce occurs, economic necessity also emerges.

The Department of Labor observes that many divorced women are attempting a return to the labor force, in all age ranges. They were the least likely to have made a successful return to the labor force, but those who did return to the labor force were more likely to have worked full-time.[6] Some data indicate that the proportion of women in the labor force is increasing dramatically. It would seem that single women will work, married women may work, and divorced and widowed women must work.

THE LIFE LINE: WOMEN AND EMPLOYMENT, WOMEN AND POVERTY

Economic necessity, then is a major factor in forcing women back into the labor market. And according to the U.S. Department of Labor, mature women entering or reentering the labor force suffer the most difficulty in obtaining jobs which would support them as individuals or as head-of-household.[7]

In the United States in 1973, 3.7 million families had female heads. Of these, 20% had incomes below the poverty level. Of minority women family heads, 33% had incomes below the poverty level. By 1974, the number of families with female heads had increased to 6.8 million. This very dramatic change is attributed to the increase in rate of divorce and separation.[8]

Females who were poor outnumbered males by more than 4 million in 1975, with the 15 million females living in poverty accounting for 3 out of 5 persons (58%) who were poor in the United States. It has been

estimated that in 1976 that figure had advanced to 2 out of 3.[9] In examining these statistics, it is not clear whether they were gathered from the population of all persons living at or below the poverty level, or whether they were garnered from those currently applying for and receiving assistance. If the latter is the case, then the statistics may be substantially underestimating the ranks of the female poor. They do, however, point to the potential for poverty for those women who are divorced, widowed, and separated yearly.

In 1976, the low-income thresholds ranged from $2,313 for an unrelated woman* of age 65 or over living on a farm, to $9,623 for a non-farm family of seven or more persons headed by a man. The threshold for a non-farm family of four was $5,815.

Table 29 examines persons living in poverty by sex and age for 1976. It can be seen that in every age group, the poverty rate of women exceeds that of men.

The Department of Labor estimates indicate that in 1976, about 33 1/3% of all families headed by women were poor. This represents more than five times the 5.6% rate for families headed by males.

Among unrelated individuals** who were poor in 1976, women outnumbered men by slightly more than two to one. This is an increase of 4% over the 1975 level.[10]

Table 30 examines the percentage of low-income, female-headed families within the age groups we are studying.

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* Woman living alone or with persons not related.

** Those not in institutions and not living with relations.

The national unemployment rate for all women in 1974 was 6.7% in comparison to 4.8% for men. In comparing unemployment rates for women heads of household to their male counterparts, the rate was 6.4% as opposed to 2.7%.[11] In 1976, the jobless rate for women was 8.6%, while for men it was 7.0%. Women family heads had an unemployment rate of 9.8%, while their male counterparts had a rate of 5.0%.[12]

While it would appear that the gap in unemployment rates between the population of all women vs. all men has narrowed, the corresponding gap between unemployment of female vs. male family heads has widened. In 1974 that difference was 3.7% while in 1976, it was 4.8%, indicating that a larger proportion of women in that category encountered difficulties in the labor market. It was estimated by the Department of Labor that 25.6% of poor women family heads were unemployed in 1976 as compared to 15.9% for their male counterparts.[13]

In Table 31 we review the employment status of men and women (national data) in their middle and later years, for the year, 1974. Significant in this table is the inclusion of data on women and men both in and out of the labor force.

In our search for the displaced homemaker, it is important to understand that frequently data for labor force statistics are derived from those who are registered as looking for jobs or those currently employed.

According to the Arizona Department of Economic Security, the data on active job applicants do not accurately count the number of women and minorities available for work, since it has been estimated that only 1/3 of all jobseekers in the metropolitan counties utilize Job

Service.[14]

Another source of data is the counting of the insured unemployed. That population includes, and lists in categories provided by the Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles, those persons with covered work experience within the last four quarters. It excludes those persons with uninsured work experience in the same time period, those with paid work experience less recent, and those who have never been employed outside the home.[15]

The Department of Labor observes that, "In addition to having higher unemployment rates, women are more likely than men to become discouraged with job prospects and discontinue looking for work. In 1976 about 590,000 women compared to 321,000 men were so classified. Thus, many women who want jobs are not in the labor force (neither working nor looking for work) because they think no jobs are available. Also, more women than men are working part-time involuntarily."[16]

To return to the 1974 national statistics in Table 31, it can be seen that the proportion of men who were in the labor force far exceeded that of women in a comparable age range. Of those not in the labor force, the number of men keeping house is .8% of the number of women so occupied (totals across age ranges). Of those classified as unable to work, 1,016,000 were women (with 530,000 of these 70 and over) and 1,669,000 were men (with 365,000 of these 70 and over).

The following interesting figures emerge when we look again at those persons in the labor force, employed and unemployed. In the age ranges of study, the male labor force was 29,718,000 while the female labor force was 18,189,000. Those employed were 28,956,000 and 17,476,000

respectively. Superficially, when we glance at these figures, it would seem that opportunity knocks for women about as often as it does for men. However, when we examine those who are in the labor force and not employed, that picture changes.

Of the total female labor force in the age ranges of study, the proportion of unemployed person is 3.9%, while in the total male labor force in those age ranges, the proportion is 2.5%. Thus, in comparing the two groups we find the unemployment rate [illegible] higher for females than it is for males.

In Table 32 we have used the proportions derived from Table 31 to create a picture of what the distribution might look like for Arizona, as of the 1976 population estimate.

Table 33 is a picture of the civilian labor force (1976) as estimated by the Department of Economic Security. It should be noted that in Arizona the actual unemployment rate for all women is 10.9% as opposed to the values presented in Table 32, which were quite conservative.

To return to Table 32, also note that there is a significantly large number of women who are not in the labor force, as well as those who are in the labor force and unemployed.

In roughly estimating our Displaced Homemaker population, we can more closely examine those not in the labor force in Table 34. Using the proportions available in the 1970 Census and applying them to what we know about Arizona's female population in 1976, we arrive at a figure of 229,709 females in the age range of study who are not in the labor force. (We are not including those women in the labor force who are not

employed, nor those who are employed part-time, or underemployed.)

Of the 229,709 a little over half (55%) are married. From this sub-population comes our future displaced homemaker. The other 45% are those divorced, separated, widowed, and single persons who are somehow surviving without employment: 102,814 persons. Our displaced homemaker population must include:

1. Those in the labor force and unemployed.
2. Those in the labor force and underemployed.
3. Those not in the labor force and single, separated, divorced, and widowed.
4. Those not in the labor force and married who bear the risk of future displacement. (At the time of this writing some of the married women counted have probably already moved from category 4 to category 3).

If we apply our current divorce rate to the persons in the age range of this study counted as married and not in the labor force, we estimate that 7.1% or 9,009+ divorces may have occurred in 1977, bringing a significant increase in the displaced homemaker population for that year and for 1978.

THE EARNINGS CRUNCH

We have already examined the potential for displacement in our discussion of marriage, divorce, the differential in mortality rates, the life-cycle of women and the family life-cycle, labor force participation (and non-participation), and the population distribution in Arizona. We have looked at the hazards of older women approaching the labor market

with either no skills or none recent enough to be regarded as significant by employers. Yer, we have also introduced another important fact of life: There are women, and a substantial number of them, who do work. Doesn't the very presence of these women prove that those who want to work can and do find employment, and that they can and do support themselves much as the rest of us do, regardless of sex?

When women work, their level of earnings is frequently lower than that of men. The Department of Economic Security observed that in 1973 the median income for female heads of households was $5,797, while for men as household heads, that income was $12,965.[17]

On a national level in 1974, the average income from earnings, and all other sources for women aged 45 and over was $4,342.[18]

Table 35 examines the discrepancy between earnings of men and women of comparable ages, as of 1975. We have no reason to believe that this situation has improved.

It can be seen that between the ages of 35 and 64, men earned between 59 and 77 percent more than their female counterparts. The earnings gap was largest in the age ranges 35 - 44 and 45 - 54. In ages 55 and above, the gap appears to shrink, but it does not rise above the median level (75.9%) attained by those women 20 to 24. And, looking more closely, the highest percentage of all is attained by those women workers aged 16 to 19 (85.2%).

It would appear that while young women 16 to 19 begin their working careers on somewhat better footing, this position rapidly deteriorates with increasing age.

A study conducted by Ohio State University on women 30 to 44 years

of age found, in comparing their first job after leaving school and their current employment, that more women of this age range retrogressed than progressed in their careers.[19]

The displaced homemaker is, then, attempting to return to a labor market in which women have not been faring well in terms of earning power. It is a highly competitive marketplace. She returns with outmoded job skills together with no recent paid employment experience. There are many professions in which person, as a function of what they do to earn a living, consistently are "working themselves out of a job." Engineers complete projects; attorneys win (or lose) cases; teachers see their students graduate ... and go on to the next.

The woman who is a homemaker "works herself out of a job" when her children are grown and her husband gone. Her employment is terminated with divorce or death of spouse. Until recently we have all been unaware of the gradually accumulating evidence that homemaking is frequently a temporary and unpaid employment which comes to its conclusion when the family, for whatever reason, is no longer in need of those special skills.

The displaced homemaker returns to the job market with few possibilities for employment, a lower wage potential if she does get a job, and a lack of knowledge about job opportunities that might exist.

IN SEARCH OF THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER: 1978 ESTIMATES

There are an estimated 611,232 women aged 31 - 46+ in Arizona.

In Tables 36, 37, and 38 are projections for those women formerly married (divorced or widowed), currently married, and never married, in six ages ranges. We examine the presence of children, their ages, and employment status in four categories.

Of a total of 152,120 formerly married women aged 31 - 46+, approximately 62,851 are working; about 41.3%. Of a total of 444,082 currently married women in that age range, only 157,136 are currently employed; approximately 35.4%. Comparing these to women who never married, there are a total of 15,030, of which 6,832 or 45.5% are working.

While there are an estimated 113,869 formerly married women aged 46 and over, only 36,894 (32.4%) are employed. Of an estimated 264,172 married women in the same age range, 76,519 (29%) are employed. Of 8,198 never married women, 2,277 (27.8%) are employed.

As we move to lower age groups we find significant changes in the percentage of those employed. In the range 41 - 45, 54.5% of the formerly married, 48.5% of the married and 50% of the never married groups are employed. In the range 36 - 40, 62.5% of the formerly married, 50.8% of the married and 33.3% of the never married, and at 31 - 35 those employed are 78.9%, 37.5%, and 80% respectively.

Data are provided for comparison with lower age groups.

In the age range of study, there are a large number of women who formerly worked, who have never worked, or who are unemployed. These are the prime targets for displaced homemaker assistance in the present

and in the future.

If we examine the total across age ranges 31 through 46+ for those who formerly worked, never worked, and who are unemployed, we find for the formerly married, 88,360 persons or 58.1%, whose source of financial solvency is questionable. For the currently married persons in these age ranges, we find 280,568 (63.2%) who are potentially in a vulnerable position in the event of divorce or widowhood. In the age range 46 and over, 76,975 (67.6%) of formerly marrieds and 182,173 (69%) of marrieds can be so categorized. In the group 41-45 this represents 4,096 (40.9%) of formerly marrieds and 24,140 (51.5%) of marrieds; in range 36 - 40 4,098 (37.5%) of formerly marrieds and 28,694 (47.7%) of marrieds; and in range 31 - 35, 3,646 (21.1%) of formerly marrieds and 45,547 (62.5%) of marrieds.

It is important to note that due to the lack of available information we have not been able to separate the part-time employed from those who are employed full-time. We therefore suggest that the report of employed persons would be decreased if we were able to count part-time persons separately and the other-than-employed categories would be accordingly increased as would our displaced homemaker estimate.

In our disucssion we have not included disabled persons while they are included in the tables for further consideration.

This estimate was prepared with data from Department of Economic Security computer tapes with a program prepared by Lynn Wonink, C.D.P. Updating to July, 1978 was done by applying a 3.9% growth factor for the years 1966 - 67 and 1977 - 78.

SERVICES: WHERE AND WHAT

The problems of older persons appear to be unique. And, a part of this uniqueness lies in the difficulties presented in the encounter between an older person and the professional who is not used to working with persons in their middle years.

Existing social services deal with many of the same difficulties encountered by the displaced homemaker, but the focus has been for the most part, on younger persons.

Professionals encounter difficulties in offering assistance because they are most accustomed to dealing with younger individuals and they are not aware of approaches and resources which would be of assistance to the displaced homemaker.

Services offered by various agencies are in a constant state of flux. New agencies and services emerge and old ones demise with a frequency that makes accurate listing of current resources difficult, if not impossible. Directories of services are out of date by the time they are printed. However, even out-of-date directories can be a beginning for the conscientious professional who is willing to extend his/her knowledge of the community. Three counties which provide examples of current or older directories are Pima, Maricopa, and Coconino.

This, however, is only a bare beginning for the professional who is looking for sources of assistance for the older client. It is necessary for professionals to create opportunities for the sharing of local resources and the listing of sources of assistance currently useful and currently needed in their communities.

Of assistance in this endeavor would be the Information and Referral Service agencies in each county, since their business is awareness of currently available services as opposed to direct assistance. The women's programs contained within the university and community college systems are another source of valuable information.

Suggestions for structuring service-awareness activities will be made in the "recommendations" section which follows.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. There is a significantly large population of women in the age ranges 30 - 39 and 40 - 65+ in the State of Arizona: This represents 47.2% of the total female population of the state and 24.1% of the total population of males and females.

   The concentration of females within various 5 year age intervals varies from county to county and may point to specific and unique difficulties.

2. The areas of greatest concentration are Maricopa and Pima Counties with 57.2% and 20.13% respectively of population of women in the age range of study. This represents 27.2% and 9.56% of the total female population of the state.
3. The difference in mortality rate between men and women, in combination with the traditional man-older-than-woman marriage points to a risk of displacement through widowhood.
4. The conclusion of the family life cycle as most frequently being death of spouse at a median of 11.5 years after the marriage of last child underscores the risk of widowhood. Approximately 50% of females in traditional marriages risk widowhood at or before the conclusion of the median interval.
5. The widowed person is less likely to have the community support systems which were available in the 1900's.
6. She is also less likely to be easily assimilated into the labor force.
7. In Arizona the death statistics indicate that the mortality of males exceeds that of females by 2 to 1 for those 25 to 44 and 5 to 3 for

those 45 to 64.

8. The incidence of divorce in Arizona exceeds the national average. In 1977 there were 61.5 divorces for every 100 marriages. These proportions vary by county. The total number of divorces was 16,578 and total number of marriages was 26,955. There was no information available on the ages of divorcing partners. However, it was estimated that in 1977 there may have been as many as 9,009+ divorces occurring among those persons in the age ranges of study who were homemakers in 1976 and not in the labor force.
9. Marriage dependence vs. marriage independence are factors in the identification of potential displaced homemakers. All those women in the age ranges of study who are not employed for wages outside the home bear the risk of future displacement through economic dependence on marriage. Women who work part-time only and are still dependent on spouses' support will also feed the population of displaced homemakers unless part-time employment can be converted into full-time careers.
10. Women who do work, frequently, do so at wages less than those earned by men of comparable ages.
11. The incidence of poverty among women exceeds that of men in all age ranges. Female family heads fare worst of all.
12. Unemployment among those who are in the labor force is greater for women in their middle years than it is for men.
13. An estimate of the number of displaced homemakers in Arizona, based on all available data, indicates that there is a substantial population in need of specific assistance.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be seen from the foregoing that women in their middle years represent a significant proportion of Arizona's population.

Those definable as displaced homemakers in the present and those who are the potentially displaced, by their numbers, urge us to find solutions to the economic and social problems which are resulting from the individual's loss of role in the family.

It is advisable and necessary to find the means to ameliorate the effects of displacement on the individual and on society as a whole and to undertake as our goal the reintegration of the displaced homemaker as a productive member of society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations which follow are addressed to specific areas of need: (1) Provision for direct services to the displaced homemaker. (2) State-wide training of human services personnel. (3) The imbalanced population distribution and the need for two different yet interlocking approaches. (4) Public and professional information.

The difficulty presented by our heavy population concentration in the two metropolitan counties with the remainder distributed over a rather wide geographic area, can be dealt with through:

A. Providing for Direct Client Services
   1. Metropolitan Counties of Pima and Maricopa
   2. The Twelve Less Populous Counties

B. Consultation and Education
   1. The Training of Personnel in Existing Community Agencies
   2. Providing Workshops in the Metropolitan Districts
   3. Creating a Public Information Base
   4. Creating a Professional Information Base

A. PROVIDING FOR DIRECT CLIENT SERVICES

1. The Metropolitan Counties of Pima and Maricopa

The establishing of a Displaced Homemaker center in each county appears to be one of the most efficient and economical ways to disseminate information and provide servies in areas of high population density. Additional advantages lie in the possibility for mobilizing existing services through the advocacy which could be provided by per-

sonnel in such centers; and in possibility for service creation through the education of professionals in existing agencies state-wide. (Center-produced training workshops)

The two Displaced Homemaker Centers would provide the following:

a. Personal and vocational counseling, career information, support and action oriented groups.

b. Information and referral services for displaced homemakers who would be able to receive assistance from other agencies.

c. Advocacy in the community with respect to such problems as housing, medical and dental services, credit and financial management, consumer problems, and to assist the displaced homemaker in obtaining services from existing agencies. (Here we define advocacy as active intervention.)

d. Job development services which focus on:

-Contacting and negotiating with employers, advocating for the client and teaching the client how to do this for herself.

-Job creation and self-employment strategies.

-On-the-job training

-Placement

-Follow-up and employer relations

e. Job Training which focuses on:

-Assessment in the form of formal evaluation and the inventorying of personal assets and resources by the client

-Referral to existing training programs such as Maricopa County Skill Center, Pima County Skill Center and the utilization of CETA re-

sources. (See part c. - Advocacy)

-Readiness skills which could be taught at the center such as "How to interview and be interviewed", "How to present your qualifications", "How to negotiate for salary", "How to deal with disappointments", etc.

-Skill exchange programs in which volunteer trainers and clients focus on their assets and share them with others, thus building confidence, expertise and generating of new ideas.

f. Providing opportunities for the development of a new social network.

g. Consultation and education services to professionals, agencies and community.

2. The Twelve Less Populous Counties

Where our population is more dispersed, the displaced homemaker will probably be better and more immediately served by persons in currently operating agencies and facilities. The focus should be on public information, the training of human service workers and educators, and on outreach to low-density areas.

a. Outreach

The concept of outreach embraces both public information and the active seeking out of the displaced homemaker in her community. It involves getting the worker out of the agency and into the community where contacts can be made with existing social systems and persons. Visiting people who are unable to come to the agency and seeking out persons who are unaware that assistance is available is a part of this

service.

The creation of outreach services within existing structures may be done through the redistribution of job responsibilities within existing positions. An ultimately more feasible solution is the creation of CETA funded positions within the next planning year. The latter would provide outreach services and training positions for displaced homemakers who could later be absorbed within the social service network.

b. Training and public information is discussed in the consultation and education section.

B. CONSULTATION AND EDUCATION

1. The Training of Personnel in Existing Community Agencies: the twelve less populous counties.

In-service education of human service professionals can be accomplished by generating low-cost workshops throughout the state. Emphasis should be on the following:

-Profiling the displaced homemaker as an individual with distinct problems.

-Listing and documenting the kinds of problems which professionals could expect to encounter.

-Brainstorming solutions with specific communities in mind.

-Compiling and distributing up-to-date local resource lists. Two examples are the 1978 Directory of Human Services published by the Information and Referral Service of Phoenix, and the Tucson Directory of Women's Resources published by the Tucson Women's Commission.

-Utilization of Information and Referral Services throughout the state to assist in locating existing assistance for clients. In Maricopa, for example, I & R services can be obtained county-wide by calling Enterprise: 295.

-Documentation of cases.

-Advocacy.

-Job training, placement possibilities, job creation and self-employment strategies.

-Finding community resources for employment.

-Establishing support groups.

-Skill development needed for working with the displaced homemaker.

2. Providing Workshops in the Metropolitan Districts

Educational opportunities similar to the above will alert agencies and institutions, and sensitize professionals to needs that can be met with cooperation between existing service providers and the Displaced Homemaker Centers.

3. Creating a Public Information Base

a. The creation of self-help literature to:

-Aid the displaced homemaker in recognizing her difficulties as neither unique nor unsolvable.

-Direct the displaced homemaker to possible sources of information and assistance.

-Suggest alternatives for action.

-Provide a step-by-step guide for self-help group activity with support and action components.

b. The creation of public service announcements to:

-Educate the general public about the existence and problems of the displaced homemaker.

-Reach the isolated displaced homemakers and make them aware that help is available.

-Mobilize the displaced homemaker for action in her own behalf.

-Direct the displaced homemaker to sources of assistance such as displaced homemaker centers, educational opportunities, and social service.

-Alert the employer to the advantages of maturity.

4. Creating a Professional Information Base

a. Designing professional literature to:

-Assist educators, counselors, and other human services personnel in increasing their awareness of the problems encountered by the displaced homemaker.

-Provide "tips" on how to work effectively with women in their middle years.

NOTES

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[4]Population Estimates of Arizona, pp. 6 - 29.

[5]Paul C. Glick, Updating the Life Cycle of the Family, presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Montreal, 1976 (np:np).

[6]U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau, 1975 Handbook on Women Workers, Bulletin No. 297, (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1975) pp. 14 - 28.

[7]U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau, Mature Women Workers: A Profile, (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1976).

[8]1975 Handbook on Women Workers.

[9]U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau, Women With Low Incomes, (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1978).

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[15]Arizona Department of Economic Security, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, (Phoenix: D.E.S., 1977).

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[17]Arizona Dept. of Economic Security, Bureau of Statistical Information, Research, and Analysis, Women in the Working World, (Phoenix: D.E.S., 1975).

[18]Mature Women Workers: A Profile.

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TABLES

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF ARIZONA COUNTIES IN DESCENDING ORDER OF POPULATION CONCENTRATION (1976)[1]

Maricopa	1,243,200
Pima	453,900
Pinal	86,800
Cochise	75,200
Coconino	68,100
Yuma	67,900
Navajo	61,200
Yavapai	49,600
Apache	43,800
Mohave	39,400
Gila	32,800
Graham	20,200
Santa Cruz	16,800
Greenlee	11,500
TOTAL	2,270,000

[1]Population Estimates of Arizona as of July 1, 1976, Department of Economic Security, Report Number 9, August, 1977.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED ARIZONA POPULATION BY COUNTY AND SEX

(in 000's)

COUNTY	TOTAL	MALE		FEMALE	
		number	%	number	%
Maricopa	1,243.2	607.4	48.9	635.8	51.1
Pima	453.9	224.2	49.4	229.7	50.6
Pinal	86.8	44.3	51.0	42.5	49.0
Cochise	75.2	38.1	50.7	37.1	49.3
Coconino	68.1	33.4	49.0	34.7	51.0
Yuma	67.9	34.7	51.1	33.2	48.9
Navajo	61.2	30.1	49.2	31.1	50.8
Yavapai	49.6	24.8	49.9	24.8	50.1
Apache	43.8	20.5	46.8	23.3	53.2
Mohave	39.4	19.9	50.5	19.5	49.5
Gila	32.8	16.0	48.8	16.8	51.2
Graham	20.2	10.3	51.2	9.9	48.8
Santa Cruz	16.8	8.0	47.6	8.8	52.4
Greenlee	11.5	5.6	48.7	5.9	51.3

TABLE 3

PERCENT OF FEMALES EXCEEDING MALE POPULATION

Maricopa	+1.2
Pima	+1.2
Pinal	-2.0
Cochise	-1.4
Coconino	+2.0
Yuma	-2.2
Navajo	+1.6
Yavapai	+0.2
Apache	+6.4
Mohave	-1.0
Gila	+2.4
Graham	-2.4
Santa Cruz	+4.8
Greenlee	+2.6

TABLE 4

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

ARIZONA

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	94,035	10,205	104,240
25 - 29	83,590	6,125	89,715
30 - 34	68,270	5,360	73,630
35 - 39	57,025	5,065	62,090
40 - 44	52,485	5,010	57,495
45 - 49	56,940	4,185	61,125
50 - 54	57,450	3,835	61,285
55 - 59	51,990	3,195	55,185
60 - 64	48,445	2,620	51,065
65 & over	119,610	5,800	125,410

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL: 30 - 39.....135,720

40 - 65+.....411,565

30 - 65+.....547,285

% of Total Males and Females in state: 24.1

% of Total Female Population in state: 47.2

TABLE 5

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

MARICOPA

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	51,720	3,145	54,865
25 - 29	48,960	1,535	50,495
30 - 34	39,770	1,430	41,200
35 - 39	33,910	1,435	35,345
40 - 44	30,675	1,555	32,230
45 - 49	33,690	1,450	35,140
50 - 54	33,000	1,265	34,265
55 - 59	29,380	1,175	30,555
60 - 64	27,615	885	28,500
65 & over	73,285	2,485	75,770

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL:

30 - 40.....76,545

40 - 65+.....236,460

30 - 65+.....313,005

% of Total Males and Females in county: 25.17

% of Total Female Population in county: 49.25

TABLE 6

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

PIMA

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	22,315	1,645	23,960
25 - 29	18,605	1,290	19,895
30 - 34	14,090	980	15,070
35 - 39	11,340	875	12,215
40 - 44	10,225	855	11,080
45 - 49	11,130	670	11,800
50 - 54	11,850	625	12,475
55 - 59	10,830	485	11,315
60 - 64	9,990	450	10,440
65 & over	24,815	950	25,765

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL: 30 - 39.....27,285

40 - 65+.....82,875

30 - 65+.....110,160

% of Total Males and Females in county: 24.27

% of Total Female Population in county: 47.9

TABLE 7

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

PINAL

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	2,965	375	3,340
25 - 29	2,565	195	2,760
30 - 34	2,065	190	2,255
35 - 39	1,805	240	2,045
40 - 44	1,945	255	2,200
45 - 49	2,105	250	2,355
50 - 54	2,000	245	2,245
55 - 59	1,630	225	1,855
60 - 64	1,460	220	1,680
65 & over	2,990	295	3,285

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL: 30 - 39.....4,300

40 - 65+.....15,820

30 - 65+.....20,120

% of Total Males and Females in county: 23.17

% of Total Female Population of county: 47.3

TABLE 8

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

COCHISE

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	2,935	90	3,025
25 - 29	2,470	80	2,550
30 - 34	2,540	140	2,680
35 - 39	1,930	110	2,040
40 - 44	1,810	110	1,920
45 - 49	1,850	100	1,950
50 - 54	1,890	110	2,000
55 - 59	1,545	85	1,630
60 - 64	1,450	95	1,545
65 & over	3,260	60	3,320

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL: 30 - 39.....4,720

40 - 65+.....12,365

30 - 65+.....17,085

% of Total Males and Females in county: 22.7

% of Total Female Population of county: 46.1

TABLE 9

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

COCONINO

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	3,970	755	4,725
25 - 29	2,495	505	3,000
30 - 34	2,185	560	2,745
35 - 39	1,400	455	1,855
40 - 44	1,325	380	1,705
45 - 49	1,375	290	1,665
50 - 54	1,375	325	1,700
55 - 59	1,245	205	1,450
60 - 64	1,030	220	1,250
65 & over	1,145	275	1,420

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL: 30 - 39.....4,600

40 - 65+.....9,190

30 - 65+.....13,790

% of Total Males and Females in county: 20.25

% of Total Female Population of county: 39.7

TABLE 10

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND SEX

YUMA

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	2,585	180	2,765
25 - 29	2,225	85	2,310
30 - 34	2,030	90	2,120
35 - 39	1,545	100	1,645
40 - 44	1,515	100	1,615
45 - 49	1,515	95	1,610
50 - 54	1,500	75	1,575
55 - 59	1,380	55	1,435
60 - 64	1,245	30	1,275
65 & over	3,075	140	3,215

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL: 30 - 39.....3,765

40 - 65+.....10,725

30 - 65+.....14,490

% of Total Males and Females in county: 21.3

% of Total Female Population of county: 43.56

TABLE 11

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

NAVAJO

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	1,035	1,540	2,575
25 - 29	1,125	965	2,090
30 - 34	1,010	780	1,790
35 - 39	845	750	1,595
40 - 44	780	715	1,495
45 - 49	755	640	1,395
50 - 54	760	555	1,315
55 - 59	715	430	1,145
60 - 64	635	285	920
65 & over	1,005	595	1,600

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL:

30 - 39..... 3,385

40 - 65+..... 7,870

30 - 65+..... 11,255

% of Total Males and Females in county: 18.39

% of Total Female population of county: 36.2

TABLE 12

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

YAVAPAI

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	1,805	50	1,855
25 - 29	1,105	35	1,140
30 - 34	1,080	25	1,105
35 - 39	1,145	45	1,190
40 - 44	1,115	45	1,160
45 -49	1,340	30	1,370
50 - 54	1,565	30	1,595
55 - 59	1,835	55	1,890
60 - 64	1,825	45	1,870
65 & over	4,100	45	4,145

TOTAL IN AGE INERVAL:

30 - 39..... 2,295

40 - 65+..... 12,030

30 - 65+..... 14,325

% of Total Males and Females in county: 28.88

% of Total Female Population of county: 57.6

TABLE 13

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

APACHE

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	330	1,950	2,280
25 - 29	405	1,165	1,570
30 - 34	330	930	1,260
35 - 39	330	815	1,145
40 - 44	295	740	1,035
45 - 49	310	480	790
50 - 54	290	385	675
55 - 59	330	290	620
60 - 64	195	215	410
65 & over	310	740	1,050

TOTAL IN AGE INERVAL:

30 - 39..... 2,405

40 - 65+..... 4,580

30 - 65+..... 6,985

% of Total Males and Females in county: 15.95

% of Total Female population of county: 29.98

TABLE 14

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

MOHAVE

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	1,255	50	1,305
25 - 29	1,280	45	1,325
30 - 34	1,195	40	1,235
35 - 39	925	30	955
40 - 44	915	40	955
45 - 49	960	20	980
50 - 54	1,190	40	1,230
55 - 59	1,265	50	1,315
60 - 64	1,240	35	1,275
65 & over	2,025	30	2,055

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL:

30 - 39..... 2,190

40 - 65+..... 7,210

30 - 65+..... 9,400

% of Total Males and Females in county: 23.85

% of Total Female population of county: 48.2

TABLE 15

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

GILA

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	1,065	260	1,325
25 - 29	995	125	1,120
30 - 34	815	120	935
35 - 39	690	125	815
40 - 44	645	95	740
45 - 49	740	95	835
50 - 54	780	100	880
55 - 59	725	75	800
60 - 64	750	80	830
65 & over	1,625	140	1,765

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL:

30 - 39..... 1,750

40 - 65+..... 5,850

30 - 65+..... 7,600

% of Total Males and Females in county: 23.17

% of Total Female population of county: 45.25

TABLE 16

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

GRAHAM

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	790	145	935
25 - 29	530	70	600
30 - 34	475	75	550
35 - 39	440	85	525
40 - 44	435	100	535
45 - 49	350	60	410
50 - 54	410	75	485
55 - 59	320	65	385
60 - 64	345	60	405
65 & over	815	30	845

TOTAL IN AGE INERVAL:

30 - 40..... 1,075

40 - 65+..... 3,600

30 - 65+..... 4,675

% of Total Males and Females in county: 23.14

% of Total Female population of county: 47.4

TABLE 17

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

SANTA CRUZ

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	775	10	785
25 - 29	445	20	465
30 - 34	395	0	395
35 - 39	440	0	440
40 - 44	470	20	490
45 - 49	500	0	500
50 - 54	475	0	475
55 - 59	440	0	440
60 - 64	410	0	410
65 & over	830	10	840

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL:

30 - 39..... 835

40 - 65+..... 3,155

30 - 65+..... 3,990

% of Total Males and Females in county: 23.75

% of Total Female population in county: 45.3

TABLE 18

FEMALE POPULATION OF ARIZONA AND COUNTIES BY AGE AND RACE

GREENLEE

AGE INTERVAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
20 - 24	490	10	500
25 - 29	385	10	395
30 - 34	290	0	290
35 - 39	280	0	280
40 - 44	335	0	335
45 - 49	320	5	325
50 - 54	365	5	370
55 - 59	350	0	350
60 - 64	255	0	255
65 & over	330	5	335

TOTAL IN AGE INTERVAL:

30 - 39..... 570

40 - 65+..... 1,965

30 - 65+..... 2,535

% of Total Males and Females in county: 22.

% of Total Female population in county: 42.96

TABLE 19

WOMEN IN ARIZONA'S COUNTIES, AGES 30 - 65+ AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE POPULATION OF FEMALES 30 - 65+ AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION

COUNTY	% OF STATE POPULATION	
	30 - 65+	Total Women
Maricopa.....	57.2	27.2
Pima.....	20.13	9.56
Coconino.....	2.51	1.2
Cochise.....	3.12	1.48
Navajo.....	2.1	.97
Apache.....	1.3	.61
Yuma.....	2.65	1.3
Mohave.....	1.72	.82
Yavapai.....	2.62	1.24
Gila.....	1.39	.66
Pinal.....	3.66	1.75
Greenlee.....	.46	.22
Graham.....	.85	.41
Santa Cruz.....	.73	.35

TABLE 20

EXPECTED REMAINING LIFE FOR MALES AND FEMALES

SURVIVING TO GIVEN AGE INTERVALS*

AGE INTERVAL	EXPECTED AVERAGE REMAINING YEARS OF LIFE AT BEGINNING OF INTERVAL		DIFFERENCE**
	MALE	FEMALE	
20 - 25	50.8	58.1	7.3
25 - 30	46.3	53.3	7.0
30 - 35	37.1	48.5	6.8
35 - 40	37.1	43.7	6.6
40 - 45	32.6	39.0	6.4
45 - 50	28.3	34.5	6.2
50 - 55	24.1	30.1	6.0
55 - 60	20.3	25.8	5.5
60 - 65	16.8	21.8	5.0
65 - 70	13.7	18.0	4.3
70 - 75	10.9	14.4	3.5

* Based on VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1975 Vol. II, Sec. 5 "Life Tables", United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland, 1977.

** Supplied by author

TABLE 21

EXPECTED REMAINING LIFE FOR PAIRS OF MALES AND FEMALES CONSTRUCTED WITH MALE IN INTERVAL BEGINNING FIVE YEARS HIGHER THAN THAT OF FEMALE

AGE INTERVAL		EXPECTED AVERAGE REMAINING YEARS OF LIFE AT BEGINNING OF INTERVAL		** DIFF	PROPORTION DYING DURING INTERVAL		** DIFF
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
35-40	30-35	37.1	48.5	11.4	.0137	.0049	.0088
40-45	35-40	32.6	43.7	11.1	.0207	.0073	.0134
45-50	40-45	28.3	39.0	10.7	.0329	.0118	.0211
50-55	45-50	24.1	34.5	10.4	.0511	.0182	.0329
55-60	50-55	20.3	30.1	9.8	.0779	.0269	.0510
60-65	55-60	16.8	25.8	9.0	.1192	.0404	.0788
65-70	60-65	13.7	21.8	8.1	.1674	.0598	.1076

* Based on VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1975 Vol. II, Sec. 5 "Life Tables", United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland, 1977.

** difference data supplied by author

TABLE 22

MARRIAGE AND MORTALITY: THE EMPTY NEST*

Family Life-Cycle Stage	Period of Birth of Mother							
	1880's	1890's	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's
	Approximate Period of First Marriage							
	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's
Difference between age at first marriage and:								
1. Marriage of last child	34.0	33.6	32.0	31.8	32.5	33.6	32.2	31.1
2. Death of spouse	35.6	38.4	41.3	42.3	43.7	45.1	44.6	44.0
Difference between spouse's age at marriage of last child and death of one spouse	1.6	4.8	9.3	10.5	11.2	11.5	12.4	12.9

* Adapted from Paul C. Glick, Updating the Life Cycle of the Family, Table 1.

TABLE 23

SIX LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP

Arizona 1976

CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER	RATE*	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE
All ages (1 to 75+)					
All Causes	17,302	762.2	100.0	10,266	7,036
1. Heart Disease	5,387	237.3	31.1	3,265	2,122
2. Cancer	3,508	154.5	20.3	2,002	1,506
3. Stroke	1,400	61.7	8.1	622	778
4. Accidents	1,313	57.8	7.6	937	376
5. Influenza & Pneumonia	611	26.9	3.5	355	256
6. Bronchitis, Emphysema, and Asthma	441	19.4	2.5	319	122
All other causes	4,642	204.5	26.8	2,766	1,876
25 - 44 Years					
All causes	1,224	220.8	100.0	809	415
1. Accidents	331	59.7	27.0	263	68
2. Cancer	163	29.4	13.3	69	94
3. Suicide	138	24.9	11.3	88	50
4. Heart Disease	119	21.5	9.7	86	33
5. Homicide	95	17.1	7.8	78	17
6. Alcoholism	64	11.5	5.2	43	21
All Other Causes	314	56.6	25.6	182	132
45 - 64 Years					
All Causes	4,159	957.3	100.0	2,658	1,501
1. Heart Disease	1,257	289.3	30.2	935	322
2. Cancer	1,168	268.8	28.1	636	532
3. Accidents	229	52.7	5.5	165	64
4. Stroke	191	44.0	4.6	92	99
5. Alcoholism	158	36.4	3.8	110	48
6. Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	135	31.1	3.2	90	45
All Other Causes	1,021	235.0	24.5	630	391

* Rate per 100,00 estimated mid-year population

Planning & Analysis - M.I.S.
Arizona Department of Health Services
9-29-77

TABLE 23 (continued)

65 - 74 Years					
All Causes	4,344	2833.2	100.0	2,758	1,586
1. Heart Disease	1,605	1046.8	36.9	1,092	513
2. Cancer	1,165	759.8	26.8	720	445
3. Stroke	309	201.5	7.1	151	158
4. Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	146	95.2	3.4	109	37
5. Influenza and Pneumonia	105	68.5	2.4	68	37
6. Accidents	95	62.0	2.2	62	33
All Other Causes	919	599.4	21.2	556	363
75 Years and Over					
All Causes	6,052	7598.2	100.0	3,050	3,002
1. Heart Disease	2,410	3025.7	39.8	1,141	1,269
2. Cancer	960	1205.3	15.9	545	415
3. Stroke	868	1089.8	14.3	364	504
4. Influenza and Pneumonia	345	433.1	5.7	184	161
5. Arteriosclerosis	186	233.5	3.1	82	104
6. Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	148	185.8	2.4	114	34
All Other Causes	1,135	1425.0	18.8	620	515

TABLE 24

MARRIAGES AND DISSOLUTIONS IN ARIZONA - 1977*

County	Marriages	Rate	Dissolutions	Rate
Apache	105	2.4	50	1.1
Cochise	998	13.0	575	7.5
Coconino	645	9.6	409	6.1
Gila	437	13.1	217	6.5
Graham	306	15.0	134	6.5
Greenlee	107	9.6	55	4.9
Maricopa	14,011	10.9	9,415	7.3
Mohave	243	5.8	337	8.0
Navajo	458	7.4	219	3.5
Pima	5,113	11.0	3,245	7.0
Pinal	846	9.4	441	4.9
Santa Cruz	305	16.8	97	5.3
Yavapai	530	9.3	576	10.1
Yuma	2,851	38.1	808	10.8

*Data provided by Arizona Department of Health Services.
No national data available for that year.

TABLE 25 : MARRIAGES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
Arizona 1950. - 1977

County	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
ARIZONA	20,031	20,198	22,436	23,500	20,588	21,831	25,631	9,652	9,805	10,251	10,153	10,426	10,724	11,420
Apache	79	82	85	81	99	93	111	58	72	60	75	86	95	74
Cochise	237	297	389	276	302	414	360	285	341	552	352	277	409	365
Coconino	384	384	361	445	398	408	561	217	253	144	247	301	298	299
Gila	282	278	312	262	311	327	299	201	236	248	209	191	248	241
Graham	120	132	177	133	133	106	148	100	126	115	119	124	124	139
Greenlee	80	49	61	66	71	80	72	56	65	67	56	56	66	78
Maricopa	3,866	4,725	4,487	4,408	4,414	4,702	4,837	3,829	4,141	4,587	4,640	4,860	5,111	5,620
Mohave	599	571	538	595	605	934	1,304	115	114	89	67	63	79	77
Navajo	259	227	252	278	278	277	296	170	210	216	206	250	216	295
Pima	1,406	1,556	1,608	1,562	1,467	1,792	1,788	1,572	1,762	1,760	1,818	1,856	2,059	2,251
Pinal	1,065	975	962	835	835	866	804	427	517	511	531	508	478	533
Santa Cruz	494	558	491	497	477	517	456	254	281	275	262	318	311	305
Yavapai	310	286	254	277	290	290	309	180	189	227	210	213	231	241
YumaYuma	10,850	10,078	12,459	13,785	10,908	11,025	14,286	2,188	1,498	1,400	1,361	1,223	999	902

County	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
ARIZONA	11,716	12,113	13,499	14,703	16,704	18,012	19,069	20,865	23,318	26,180	27,038	26,558	26,534	26,955
Apache	92	73	80	79	93	124	103	127	159	139	125	146	133	105
Cochise	413	408	455	533	617	646	681	729	789	840	834	874	889	998
Coconino	286	331	400	391	453	477	561	567	615	753	711	645	590	645
Gila	287	240	285	278	329	388	391	401	421	523	503	469	451	437
Graham	127	124	144	130	179	193	208	216	251	237	216	292	270	306
Greenlee	83	55	88	83	89	105	103	123	111	137	116	150	114	107
Maricopa	5,807	6,041	7,043	7,960	8,959	9,632	10,193	1,063	12,404	13,330	13,314	13,022	13,241	14,011
Mohave	95	77	85	98	100	103	121	176	200	209	232	223	282	243
Navajo	267	268	262	288	299	297	328	360	396	428	420	420	455	458
Pima	2,343	2,433	2,780	2,913	3,475	3,829	3,933	4,364	4,929	4,856	5,178	5,252	5,116	5,113
Pinal	549	528	544	530	609	679	746	884	961	1,073	914	791	907	846
Santa Cruz	309	282	297	312	331	363	364	375	365	402	383	316	313	305
Yavapai	197	277	230	253	286	316	382	363	445	457	477	465	471	530
Yuma	861	976	806	855	885	860	955	1,117	1,272	2,096	3,615	3,493	3,302	2,851

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TABLE 26: MARRIAGE RATES* BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
ARIZONA 1950 - 1977

County	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
U.S.	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.5	8.9	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8
ARIZONA	26.7	25.7	26.6	26.3	22.1	22.1	24.3	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.5
Apache	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.2
Cochise	7.5	9.0	11.0	7.3	7.7	10.0	8.1	6.0	6.8	10.4	6.4	6.8	7.6	6.7
Coconino	16.1	15.3	13.4	15.6	13.3	12.9	16.6	6.0	6.6	3.6	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.0
Gila	11.7	11.4	12.8	10.7	12.6	13.2	12.0	8.0	9.3	9.7	8.1	7.3	9.3	8.9
Graham	9.2	10.1	13.4	10.0	10.0	7.9	10.9	7.3	9.1	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.4	9.3
Greenlee	6.2	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.0	4.7	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.9	5.7	7.0
Maricopa	11.7	13.4	11.6	10.5	10.0	9.9	9.4	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.0
Mohave	70.4	67.2	64.0	71.7	72.9	113.9	161.0	14.2	14.3	11.3	8.7	7.0	7.6	6.6
Navajo	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.7	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.4	5.3	7.1
Pima	10.0	10.4	9.9	9.0	8.0	9.2	8.5	7.0	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.3
Pinal	24.7	22.0	20.7	17.3	16.8	16.8	14.9	7.6	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.4	8.3
Santa Cruz	52.9	59.4	51.1	51.2	48.7	51.7	45.1	24.7	26.8	25.7	24.2	28.4	24.9	23.5
Yavapai	12.4	11.3	9.9	10.7	11.0	10.9	11.4	6.5	6.7	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.5
Yuma	387.4	345.1	400.6	420.3	319.9	307.1	375.9	54.2	35.2	31.2	29.4	25.0	20.2	17.5

County	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
U.S.	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.9	
ARIZONA	7.5	7.6	8.4	8.9	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.9	12.6	12.6	11.9	11.7	11.5
Apache	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.4
Cochise	7.3	7.2	8.0	9.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.8	11.8	13.0
Coconino	5.7	6.7	8.0	7.8	9.2	9.9	11.6	10.8	10.9	12.5	11.4	9.9	8.7	9.6
Gila	10.4	8.6	10.0	9.7	11.4	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.7	13.2	15.4	14.4	13.8	13.1
Graham	8.3	7.9	9.1	8.2	11.1	11.9	12.5	12.6	14.6	12.9	11.3	14.5	13.4	15.0
Greenlee	7.7	5.2	8.4	8.0	8.6	10.3	10.0	11.2	10.1	12.0	9.7	12.6	9.9	9.6
Maricopa	7.0	7.1	8.1	8.9	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.4	10.7	10.7	10.9
Mohave	7.3	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.7	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	7.2	5.8
Navajo	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.4
Pima	7.6	7.8	8.7	9.0	10.5	11.1	11.2	11.7	12.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.3	11.0
Pinal	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.1	9.2	10.1	10.9	12.1	12.7	13.3	11.0	9.0	10.4	9.4
Santa Cruz	23.4	20.9	21.7	22.4	24.0	26.5	26.1	25.5	23.7	24.5	22.4	18.3	18.6	16.8
Yavapai	6.1	8.5	6.9	7.5	8.4	8.8	10.3	9.1	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.3
Yuma	16.0	17.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.4	15.7	17.6	19.6	43.5	53.3	49.7	48.6	38.1

* Per 1,000 estimated midyear population

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TABLE 27 : DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
ARIZONA 1950-1977

County	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
ARIZONA	4,062	4,240	4,905	5,125	4,790	3,526	5,571	5,328	5,910	6,503	4,780	6,973	7,788	8,482
Apache	43	23	19	29	18	23	23	17	23	27	24	14	31	18
Cochise	131	110	211	151	153	178	154	169	186	239	156	181	218	246
Coconino	81	81	97	156	62	48	51	148	136	112	141	140	187	158
Gila	117	104	132	94	200	129	157	88	153	171	86	99	127	158
Graham	59	49	65	49	41	54	56	58	42	35	50	55	65	81
Greenlee	54	44	46	45	57	60	44	50	34	27	32	38	24	32
Maricopa	2,483	2,730	2,860	2,853	2,814	1,581	3,313	3,312	3,755	4,147	2,724	4,257	4,649	5,087
Mohave	44	26	33	48	45	33	35	33	37	26	26	19	37	53
Navajo	75	75	107	102	82	66	78	61	81	63	64	75	115	130
Pima	580	602	851	1,142	816	883	1,184	782	953	1,096	987	1,425	1,593	1,646
Pinal	127	126	219	178	233	141	152	310	186	172	142	268	288	221
Santa Cruz	27	10	19	18	8	12	21	17	13	21	22	25	25	23
Yavapai	119	111	101	101	88	114	110	87	101	146	137	153	195	218
Yuma	122	149	145	159	173	204	193	196	210	221	189	224	234	411

County	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
ARIZONA	8,790	8,575	9,186	10,142	10,701	11,918	13,298	14,397	13,197	14,036	16,926	17,577	19,029	16,578
Apache	17	27	23	36	32	28	34	37	52	34	63	35	58	50
Cochise	296	286	325	344	361	378	403	420	357	353	607	657	716	575
Coconino	179	185	237	164	169	249	280	322	345	377	347	380	375	409
Gila	189	167	176	244	94	190	219	242	232	176	252	315	278	217
Graham	55	90	54	56	83	96	131	109	86	110	134	192	164	134
Greenlee	36	39	45	34	35	48	55	65	49	58	75	84	76	55
Maricopa	5,419	5,448	5,873	6,109	6,619	7,439	8,023	8,798	7,748	8,219	9,800	9,826	11,051	9,415
Mohave	68	77	75	77	85	109	126	134	180	234	295	342	426	337
Navajo	108	194	170	116	130	127	140	136	172	184	172	224	232	219
Pima	1,794	1,248	1,423	2,030	2,149	2,305	2,703	3,156	2,681	3,188	3,615	3,772	3,880	3,245
Pinal	209	308	199	318	345	375	449	340	497	385	517	531	461	441
Santa Cruz	19	51	24	33	43	31	42	54	56	64	91	73	92	97
Yavapai	118	174	185	212	157	193	216	209	232	260	389	351	423	576
Yuma	283	281	377	369	399	350	477	375	510	434	579	795	797	808

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TABLE 28: MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION RATES* BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
Arizona 1950 - 1977

County	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
U.S.	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
ARIZONA	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.1	3.6	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.2	3.7	5.0	5.3	5.6
Apache	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5
Cochise	4.2	3.3	6.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.5	2.8	3.3	4.1	4.5
Coconino	3.4	3.2	3.6	5.5	2.1	1.5	1.5	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.2
Gila	4.8	4.3	5.4	3.8	8.1	5.2	6.3	3.5	6.0	6.7	3.3	3.8	4.8	5.8
Graham	4.5	3.7	4.9	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.4	5.4
Greenlee	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.9	3.6	4.2	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.1	2.9
Maricopa	7.5	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.4	3.3	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.5	4.1	5.8	6.0	6.3
Mohave	5.2	3.1	3.9	5.8	5.4	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.6	3.3	3.4	2.1	3.6	4.5
Navajo	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.8	3.1
Pima	4.1	4.0	5.3	6.6	4.5	4.5	5.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	3.7	5.1	5.3	5.3
Pinal	2.9	2.8	4.7	3.7	4.7	2.7	2.8	5.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	4.2	4.5	3.4
Santa Cruz	2.9	1.1	2.0	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8
Yavapai	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.3	4.1	3.1	3.6	5.1	4.7	5.0	6.2	6.8
Yuma	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.6	4.7	8.0

County	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
U.S.	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	
ARIZONA	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.8	7.9	7.9	8.5	7.1
Apache	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.1
Cochise	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.2	4.9	8.4	8.8	9.5	7.5
Coconino	3.6	3.7	4.8	3.3	3.4	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.1
Gila	6.9	6.0	6.2	8.5	3.3	6.6	7.5	8.0	7.6	5.5	7.7	9.7	8.5	6.5
Graham	3.6	5.7	3.4	3.5	5.2	5.9	7.9	6.4	5.0	6.0	7.0	9.5	8.1	6.5
Greenlee	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.4	4.7	5.3	5.9	4.5	5.1	6.3	7.1	6.6	4.9
Maricopa	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.9	8.3	8.7	7.3	7.3	8.4	8.1	8.9	7.3
Mohave	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.8	6.0	7.0	8.4	9.1	10.8	8.0
Navajo	2.5	4.4	3.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.5
Pima	5.3	4.0	4.5	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.7	8.5	6.8	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.5	7.0
Pinal	3.3	4.8	3.1	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.5	4.6	6.5	4.8	6.2	6.1	5.3	4.9
Santa Cruz	1.4	3.8	1.8	2.4	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	5.3	4.2	5.5	5.3
Yavapai	3.7	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.6	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.6	8.0	7.1	8.5	10.1
Yuma	5.3	5.0	6.6	6.4	6.8	5.9	7.8	5.9	7.9	6.5	8.5	11.3	11.7	10.8

* Per 1,000 estimated midyear population

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TCD:jp 8-24-77

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TABLE 29

PERSONS LIVING IN POVERTY, BY SEX AND AGE, 1976

Age	Number (in thousands)		Poverty Rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total, 16 years and over	10,034	5,736	12.2	7.7
16 to 21 years	1,785	1,341	14.4	11.1
22 to 44 years	3,640	2,098	10.7	6.4
45 to 54 years	1,071	617	8.9	5.5
55 to 59 years	590	342	10.4	6.7
60 to 64 years	622	350	12.6	8.0
65 years and over	2,326	988	17.9	10.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 107. September 1977. (Advance Report)

TABLE 30

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE-HEAD FAMILIES WITH LOW INCOMES, BY AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF FAMILY HEAD, 1976

Age	Total	White	Black	Spanish Origin
35 to 44 years	34.2	26.5	51.7	50.8
45 to 54 years	22.2	17.4	36.3	43.9
55 to 59 years	23.6	13.7	53.4	(1/)
60 to 64 years	13.2	8.0	35.2	(1/)
65 years and over	14.4	8.3	38.9	(1/)

1/ Base less than 75,000

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 106. June 1977.

TABLE 31: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THEIR MIDDLE AND LATER YEARS: 1974 (in thousands)

Sex, age and year	Civilian non-institutional population	LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
		Number	% of pop.	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed % of labor force	Total	Keeping house	Unable to work	School	Other
WOMEN											
35 - 44.....	11,612	6,351	54.7	6,057	294	4.6	5,261	4,971	61	53	175
46 - 54.....	12,239	6,686	54.6	6,438	247	3.7	5,553	5,151	124	24	254
55 - 59.....	5,350	2,534	47.4	2,448	86	3.4	2,816	2,589	86	N/A	140
60 - 64.....	4,857	1,623	33.4	1,574	49	3.0	3,233	2,906	99	N/A	230
65 - 69.....	4,280	615	14.4	588	26	4.2	3,665	3,236	116	N/A	310
70 - 74.....	3,186	235	7.4	231	5	2.1	2,950	2,563	107	N/A	280
75 and older.....	4,702	145	3.1	140	5	3.4	4,557	3,569	423	N/A	565
MEN											
35 - 44.....	10,739	10,312	96.0	10,049	263	2.6	427	14	177	37	200
45 - 54.....	11,337	10,451	92.2	10,199	252	2.4	886	26	402	14	444
55 - 59.....	4,854	4,158	85.7	4,057	100	2.4	696	14	253	N/A	430
60 - 64.....	4,230	2,872	67.9	2,791	81	2.8	1,358	28	297	N/A	1,033
65 - 69.....	3,386	1,115	32.9	1,073	42	3.7	2,271	40	175	N/A	2,056
70 - 74.....	2,336	516	22.1	499	15	2.9	1,821	31	117	N/A	1,671
75 and older	2,861	294	10.3	288	6	2.0	2,567	64	248	N/A	2,256

[8] Table derived from Deborah Pisetzner Klein, "Women in the Labor Force: The Middle Years," and Beverly Johson McEaddy, "Women in the Labor Force: The Later Years," in Women in the Labor Force, Reprint #42 (USG), U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, from November 1975 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE 32: ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ARIZONA WOMEN IN THEIR MIDDLE & LATER YEARS: 1976*

AGE RANGE	LABOR FORCE				NOT IN LABOR FORCE			
total	total	%	employed	unemployed	%	total	keeping house	%	all other category
35 - 44: 119,585	65,412	54.7	62,403	3,009	4.6	54,173	51,187	94.48	2,986
45 - 54: 122.410	66,836	54.6	64,356	2,479	3.7	55,574	51,551	92.70	4,023
55 - 59: 55,185	26,157	47.4	25.267	889	3.5	29,028	26,688	91.93	2,340
60 - 64: 51,065	17,056	33.4	16,544	511	3.0	34,009	30,569	89.88	3,440
65 & over: 125,410									
65 - 69: 44,106	6,351	14.4	6,084	266	4.2	37,755	33,335	88.29	4,420
70 - 74: 33,108	2,450	7.4	2,399	51	2.1	30,658	26,636	86.88	4,022
75 & over: 48,196	1,494	3.1	1,443	50	3.4	46,702	36,576	78.32	10,126

* Percentage values derived from data in Table 17 and applied to age range distributions in 1976 estimate which was prepared by Department of Economic Security.

TABLE 33: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN ARIZONA, 1976

Non-Institutional Population	Labor Force						Not in Labor Force
	Total	% of Pop.	Employed	%	Unemployed	%	Total
M & F = 2,270,000	872,300	38.43	802,400	92	69,900	8	1,397,700
		TLF Males					
M = 1,117,300	537,550	61.62 48.1	504,125	93.8	33,425	6.22	579,750
		TLF Males					
F = 1,152,700	334,750	38.38 29.04	298,275	89.1	36,475	10.9	817.950

TLF = Total Labor Force

TABLE 34

AN ESTIMATE* OF FEMALES NOT IN THE ARIZONA LABOR FORCE BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age Range & total population	Total not in LF	Single	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced
35 - 44:						
119,585	12,555	1,334	5,541	2,506	1,509	1,665
% not Lf:	10.49		57.2	4.5	39.5	19.5
45 - 49:						
61,125	30,335	625	26,392	1,259	1,085	974
	49.6	28.4	54.7	47.9	32.0	21.0
50 - 54:						
61,285	31,907	527	26,948	1,041	2,234	1,057
	52.0	26.9	57.5	48.2	39.9	22.5
55 - 59:						
55,185	31,839	609	25,188	944	3,783	1,315
	57.7	33.0	64.0	57.4	46.0	57.0
60 - 64:						
51,065	70.5	44.5	77.4	64.0	60.4	39.3
65 & over:						
125,410	79,883	4,739	16,959	2,561	51,308	4,316
	63.7	80.0	94.17	88.1	89.7	80.5
Sum of columns:						
473,655	229,709	8,768	126,895	9,291	66,934	10,521

*Table constructed utilizing proportions from the 1970 Arizona census and applied to the 1976 Arizona population estimates derived by the Department of Economic Security.

TABLE 35

USUAL MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME WORKERS, AND DIFFERENTIALS, BY SEX AND AGE, MAY 1975

Age	Men (1)	Women (2)	Women's earnings as a percent of men's (3)	Percent men's earnings exceeded women's May 1975 (4)	Percent men's earnings exceeded women's May 1974 (5)
Total 16 years and over	$221	$137	62.0	61.3	64.5
16 to 19 years	115	98	85.2	17.3	22.3
20 to 24 years	162	123	75.9	31.7	32.5
25 to 34 years	227	151	66.5	50.3	53.6
35 to 44 years	251	142	56.6	76.8	79.4
45 to 54 years	247	146	59.1	69.2	75.2
55 to 64 years	222	140	63.1	58.6	68.0
65 years and over	158 11	118	74.7	33.9	54.5

Source: Mature Women Workers: A Profile

TABLE 36

1978 ESTIMATE OF FORMERLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENCE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOME AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Age Range	18 - 25	% of	26 - 30	% of	31 - 35	% of	36 - 40	% of	41 - 45	% of	46 & up	% of
Total in Range	13,664	Group	15,941	Group	17,307	Group	10,931	Group	10,013	Group	113,869	Group
No children at home	6,832	50	5,468	34.3	3,188	18.4	1,822	16.7	3,186	31.8	90,639	79.6
Some under 6	6,832	50	8,194	51.4	4,099	23.7	1,822	16.7	910	9.1	455	.4
6 through 17	ø		2,280	14.3	10,020	57.9	6,832	62.5	4,551	45.5	10,476	9.2
all over 17	ø		ø		ø		455	4.2	1,365	13.6	12,298	10.8
Employed	9,565	70	12,291	77.1	13,663	78.9	6,832	62.5	5,462	54.5	36,894	32.4
Unemployed	2,277	16.7	2,726	17.1	911	5.3	455	4.2	455	4.5	2,733	2.4
Formerly Employed	1,822	13.3	462	2.9	2,285	13.2	3,188	29.2	2,731	27.3	61,945	54.4
Never Employed	ø		ø		450	2.6	455	4.2	910	9.1	11,842	10.4
Disabled	ø		462	2.9	ø		ø		455	4.5	455	.4

Total 152,120

TOTAL 181,725

TABLE 37

1978 ESTIMATE OF MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENCE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOME AND EMPLOYEMENT STATUS

Age Range	18 - 25	% of Group	26 - 30	% of Group	31 - 35	% of Group	36 - 40	% of Group	41 - 45	% of Group	46 & up	% of Group
Total in Range	98,382		77,885		72,875		60,122		46,913		264,172	
No children at home	44,636	45.4	12,753	16.4	2,277	3.1	3,644	6	5,921	12.6	181,277	68.6
Some under 6	53,746	54.6	50,101	64.3	36,893	50.6	15,031	25	5,010	10.7	2,733	1.03
6 through 17	ø		15,030	19.2	33,705	46.3	40,081	66.7	30,977	66.01	41,903	15.9
all over 17	ø		ø		ø		1,366	2.3	5,010	10.7	38,259	14.5
Employed	43,270	44	29,150	37.4	27,328	37.5	30,516	50.8	22,773	48.54	76,519	29
Unemployed	9,565	9.7	4,555	5.2	2,733	3.75	3,188	5.3	2,733	5.82	3,644	1.4
Formerly Employed	39,171	39.8	40,537	52	38,715	53.1	22,318	37.1	18,674	39.8	158,047	59.8
Never Employed	6,377	6.5	3,644	4.7	4,099	5.6	3,188	5.3	2,733	5.82	20,496	7.76
Disabled	ø		ø		ø		911	1.5	ø		5,466	2.06

TOTAL 444,082

TOTAL 620,349

TABLE 38

1978 ESTIMATE OF NEVER MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENCE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOME AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Age Range	18 - 25	% of	26 - 30	% of	31 - 35	% of	36 - 40	% of	41 - 45	% of	46 & up	% of
Total in Range	32,794	Group	7,288	Group	4,555	Group	1,366	Group	911	Group	8,198	Group
No children at home*	27,328	83.3	5,466	75	4,100	90	911	66.7	456	50	8,198	100
Some under 6	3,188	9.7	1,367	18.8	ø		ø		ø		ø	
6 through 17	1,366	4.2	456	6.3	456	10	455	33.3	ø		ø	
all over 17	911	2.8	ø		ø		ø		456	50	ø	
Employed	21,863	66.7	5,466	75	3,644	80	455	33.3	456	50	2,277	27.8
Unemployed	2,733	8.3	ø		ø		ø		ø		455	5.6
Formerly employed	7,288	22.2	911	12.5	ø		455	33.3	ø		5,465	66.7
Never employed	455	1.4	911	12.5	911	20	455	33.3	456	50	ø	
Disabled	455	1.4	ø		ø		ø		ø		ø	

TOTAL 15,030

TOTAL 55,112

ADDENDUM

95TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10270

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 7, 1977

Mrs. BURKE of California (for herself and Mr. HAWKINS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To amend the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 to establish a program of assistance to multipurpose service centers for displaced homemakers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Displaced Homemaker Assistance Act".

SEC. 2. Part A of title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 is amended by adding after section 304 the following new section:

"DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS

"SEC. 305. (a) The Congress finds that—

"(1) homemakers are an unrecognized and unpaid part of the national work force who make an invaluable contribution to the welfare and economic stability of the Nation but who receive no health, retirement, or unemployment benefits as a result of their labor;

"(2) an increasing number of homemakers, forty years of age and older, are displaced from their family role and left without any source of financial security because of divorce, the death of their spouse, or the loss of family income;

"(3) displaced homemakers are often subject to discrimination in employment because of age, sex, and lack of any recent paid work experience;

"(4) displaced homemakers are often without any other source of income because—

"(A) they are ineligible for social security or other benefits because they are too young, or because they are divorced from the family wage earner;

"(B) they are ineligible for Federal welfare assistance if they are not physically disabled and their children are past a certain age;

"(C) they are ineligible for unemployment insurance because they have been engaged in unpaid labor in the home; and

"(5) due to the special nature of employment and training problems of displaced homemakers programs for job training and job creation for displaced homemakers can best be carried out through the establishment of multipurpose service centers which provide the necessary training, counseling, job creation, and other services for displaced homemakers to enable displaced homemakers to enjoy the independence and economic security vital to a productive life.

"(b) The Secretary is authorized and directed to make grants to community based organizations and other private nonprofit organizations, for the establishment of not less than fifty multipurpose service centers for displaced homemakers within two years after the date of enactment of this section. Each center shall provide—

"(1) job counseling services which will be specifically designed to assist displaced homemakers in acquiring knowledge of their talents and skills in relation to existing and future job opportunities;

"(2) job training and job placement services which will—

"(A) develop job training and placement opportunities for displaced homemakers in the public and private sectors by working with private

employers and State and local agencies, including but not limited to prime sponsors;

"(B) identify community needs and endeavor to create new jobs for displaced homemakers in the public and private sectors;

"(3) health education and counseling services, in cooperation with existing health programs, which will assist displaced homemakers in overcoming health barriers to employment;

"(4) financial management services which will provide information and assistance with respect to insurance, taxes, estate and probate problems, and other related financial matters;

"(5) educational services, including information and outreach services concerning curricula of secondary and postsecondary education programs, and bilingual education programs, which may be of benefit or interest to displaced homemakers seeking employment; and

"(6) information and outreach services with respect to all employment, education, health, public assistance, and unemployment assistance programs.

"(c) In making assistance available under this section, the Secretary shall seek to ensure that supervisory, technical, and administrative positions relating to Centers established

under this section, will, to the maximum extent feasible, be filled by displaced homemakers.

"(d) Any trainee in a program established under subsection (b) (2) of this section, who has demonstrated financial need to the satisfaction of the Secretary, shall be paid a stipend at a rate not less than the minimum wage rate, established under section 6 (a) (1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, while engaged in such program.

"(e) The Secretary shall reserve, from funds available for this title, an amount equal to not less than 1 percent of the amount allocated pursuant to section 103 (a) (1) of this Act for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section. Funds available shall be granted by the Secretary to community based organizations and other private nonprofit organizations, taking into account—

"(1) the location of any existing facilities for displaced homemakers and of any existing services similar to the services listed in subsection (b) of this section, which might be incorporated into a center;

"(2) the needs of each State, and of the various regions of the country for a center (although the Secretary shall not be required to select a site in each State); and

"(3) the needs of both urban and rural communities.

"(f) For purposes of this section the term—

"(1) 'displaced homemakers' means an individual who—

"(A) is forty years of age or older;

"(B) has worked in the home for a substantial number of years providing unpaid household services for family members;

"(C) has had, or would have, difficulty in securing employment;

"(D) is unemployed or underemployed; and

"(E) has been dependent on the income of another family member, but is no longer supported by that income, or is receiving spousal support but is within two years of losing that support, or has been supported by Government assistance as the parent of minor children but has lost or is within two years of losing that assistance; and

"(2) 'center' means any multipurpose service center for displaced homemakers established pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.".

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of Labor through the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, shall prepare and furnish to the Congress a study to determine the feasi-

bility of and appropriate procedures for including displaced homemakers in—

(1) all Federal employment, education, and health assistance programs;

(2) programs established or benefits provided under Federal and State unemployment compensation laws by consideration of full-time homemakers as workers eligible for such benefits or programs.

(b) The Secretary shall submit to Congress a final report on the study required by this section not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act. The final report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the study conducted under this section together with such recommendations for legislative or other action as the Secretary may consider appropriate.

(c) There is authorized to be appropriated such sum, not to exceed $50,000, for the purpose of carrying out the studies required under this section.

STATE OF ARIZONA
33rd LEGISLATURE
2nd REGULAR SESSION

SENATE

S.B. 1417
INTRODUCED
February 8, 1978

REFERENCE TITLE: programs for displaced homemakers; department of economic security

Referred on February 9, 1978

Rules

Health & Welfare

Appropriations

Introduced by Senators Dye, Weeks, Alston, Getzwiller

AN ACT

RELATING TO STATE GOVERNMENT; PROVIDING THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY ESTABLISH SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS; PRESCRIBING CONTENTS OF PROGRAMS; PRESCRIBING ELIGIBILITY; PROVIDING FOR EVALUATION REPORT; AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 14, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 1.1, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Title 41, chapter 14, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding article 1.1, to read:

ARTICLE 1.1. SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

41-1971. Displaced homemaker pilot programs; definition

THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY SHALL ESTABLISH PILOT MULTIPURPOSE SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN ANY COUNTY HAVING A POPULATION GREATER THAN TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND. TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE THE DIRECTOR SHALL CONTRACT WITH NONPROFIT AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS TO CARRY OUT THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SERVICE PROGRAMS. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ARTICLE, "DISPLACED HOMEMAKER" MEANS A PERSON OVER THE AGE OF THIRTY WHO MEETS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS:

1. HAS WORKED WITHOUT PAY AS A HOMEMAKER FOR HIS OR HER FAMILY FULL OR PART-TIME.
2. IS NOT GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FULL-TIME.
3. HAS HAD, OR WOULD HAVE, DIFFICULTY IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT.
4. HAS DEPENDED ON THE INCOME OF A FAMILY MEMBER AND HAS LOST THAT INCOME OR HAS DEPENDED ON GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AS THE PARENT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN BUT WHO IS NO LONGER ELIGIBLE FOR SUCH ASSISTANCE.

41-1972. Multipurpose service programs

A. EACH OF THE MULTIPURPOSE SERVICE PROGRAMS SHALL BE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS WITH THE NECESSARY COUNSELING, TRAINING, SKILLS, SERVICES AND EDUCATION TO BECOME GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, HEALTHY AND INDEPENDENT.

B. JOB COUNSELING SHALL BE OFFERED FOR EACH DISPLACED HOMEMAKER AND SHALL BE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR PERSONS REENTERING THE JOB MARKET AFTER A NUMBER OF YEARS AS A HOMEMAKER. THE COUNSELING WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT AND BUILD UPON THE SKILLS AND EXPERIENCES OF A HOMEMAKER.

41-1973. Employment programs

IN COOPERATION WITH THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROGRAMS PRESENTLY OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY, EACH SERVICE PROGRAM SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING JOB-TRAINING PROGRAMS:

1. LAY ADVOCATES. THIS PROGRAM SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARD DEVELOPING SKILLS IN COUNSELING AND ADVISING ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS SUCH AS SOCIAL SECURITY, SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME, WELFARE AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN ORDER THAT SUCH TRAINEES WILL BE TRAINED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES ON A COMMUNITY LEVEL, SUCH AS SENIOR CITIZEN CENTERS AND LEGAL AID OFFICES.

2. HOME CARE TECHNICIANS. THIS PROGRAM SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARD DEVELOPING SKILLS IN NUTRITION, BASIC HEALTH CARE AND NURSING FOR THE DISABLED AND ELDERLY IN ORDER THAT SUCH TRAINEES WILL BE TRAINED FOR EMPLOYMENT BY PERSONS WHO ARE HOMEBOUND THROUGH ILLNESS OR DISABILITY AND UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR OWN HOUSEHOLDS.

41-1974. Eligibility

THE DIRECTOR SHALL PROMULGATE RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ELIGIBILITY OF PERSONS FOR THE SERVICES OF THE MULTIPURPOSE SERVICE PROGRAMS INCLUDING THE LEVEL OF ANY STIPENDS PROVIDED.

Sec. 2. Evaluation report

An evaluation report shall be prepared by the department on displaced homemakers multipurpose service programs and shall be submitted to the legislature on January 1, 1980.

Sec. 3. Appropriation

The sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars is appropriated to the department of economic security to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. Effective date

The provisions of this act shall become effective on January 1, 1979.

Sec. 5. Expiration date

The provisions of this act shall expire on June 30, 1980.